

# THE SUNDAY TIMES

## WS DIGEST

SEPTEMBER 1971

### Orde flies Atlantic

001 touched down at Cavenne, Inca, on the north-eastern tip of Africa yesterday to complete its Atlantic flight in 8 hours, 50 minutes was one refuelling stop on the trip — at Sal, Cape Verde.

The Anglo-French plane, piloted by a Frenchman, will leave for London on the eve of the independence day celebrations. The plane will take a detour to Buenos Aires, Argentina, on Wednesday. On Saturday, it will fly to London, and on Sunday, it will fly to Paris. The plane is due back in France on September 18.

### Council se Six entry

General Council fell into line yesterday in Blackpool, following the entry of the present terms. But it stopped opposing entry on any terms, as unions would have wished. The General Council will go before the TUC Conference and will be overwhelmingly in favour of a general election. It demands a public campaign and proposes a public campaign. The General Council is "strongly advising" unions not to

TUC goes on a diet: page 4

### ies recaptured

KILLER Donald Forbes, who from Peterhead Prison, Aberdeen, Monday, was recaptured in Boswell, Edinburgh, yesterday. A police patrol saw him driving a car, and gave chase. He hit a wall and he was seized after crossing several gardens.

### er bus death

AN died and about 20 others were when a bus carrying Celtic supporters from Fife to the Celtic-Clyde match, collided with a car near Kilmarnock, Strathclyde, yesterday.

### a Khan's new job

AL Tikka Khan, replaced as East's Governor and Martial Law administrator, has been appointed Commander of a corps in West Pakistan, it was said in Rawalpindi yesterday.

### ng envoy returns

BRITISH chargé d'affaires in Peking died on his way to Hong Kong yesterday, after undergoing treatment in Hong Kong for a cancerous growth on a spinal vertebra.

### m charter deal

H Caledonian Airways have signed a contract for 1972 charter flights with the American Club of Northern California and the Anglo-California Club of the company announced yesterday.

### eball fan dies

CK THISTLE football fan Christopher Jam, 20, died yesterday after being hit by a gang near his Glasgow home supporters' club meeting on Friday.

### actives in court

Scotland Yard detective sergeants appeared at Greenwich court yesterday charged with conspiring to pervert the course of following the arrest of Philip Keith, an offence against Section 1, Drugs and Misuse Act, 1964. Frank, 34, of Orpington, Kent, and Frank, 31, of Enfield, Middlesex, pleaded guilty and were remanded on £500 each.

### th sentence plea

PROSECUTOR-General yesterday asked the death sentence against former resident Aly Sabry and eight other persons charged in Cairo with high treason. The case follows President Sadat's decision in a case of a planned coup.

### on murder charge

Window cleaners were remanded in court at Nottingham yesterday charged with the murder of Kevin Paul Loader, 19, a half-blooded body was found on Friday. The body was found by Joseph William Fletcher, 19, John Edward Elliott, 27, both of Holme Hyson Green, Nottingham.

### a sewage shock

HUNDRED MILLION gallons of sewage have been pumped directly into a Sydney and neighbouring Wollongong, Australia, since Friday, it was announced yesterday. This follows a strike by Water Board workers in protest at dismissal of two men.

### murder bid—charge

PIL male nurse, Philip Stephen Murphy, 34, was remanded in custody in Liverpool yesterday, accused of attempting to murder Peter Lowe in Liverpool on Friday and taking a car. PC Lowe, 38, was "poorly" at the Liverpool Royal Infirmary yesterday.

### ed shoots his volt

A hungry alligator—bar attraction at the Mill Hotel, Alveley, Salop—is having bitten in half the electrician who warned his six-foot tank. Hotel Mrs June Hodson said: "It's quite and of. Now we'll have to get another alligator. Fred was so good for business, he going to have him stuffed so he's in the freezer at the moment."

### Christmas papers

AUSE Christmas Day this year is a day, there will be no Sunday Times and Sunday newspaper on December 26.

## Wilson warns Heath of bias in Ulster

By Our Political Staff

WITH a meeting between the British and Irish Prime Ministers set for tomorrow, Mr Harold Wilson, Leader of the Opposition, has accused the British Government of giving a growing appearance of abandoning neutrality in Northern Ireland in favour of alliance with a single faction — and a faction increasingly subject to blackmail from extremists.

Mr Wilson did not offer a solution of his own, but promised Labour Party proposals after the Heath-Lynch talks. Criticism of Mr Heath's refusal last month to recall Parliament recurred throughout the statement, which read in full as follows:

Because of the Government's outrageous refusal to re-call Parliament to debate the grave situation in Northern Ireland, it is necessary for all of us to make our positions clear by the much less satisfactory means of public statements and speeches.

The Labour Party has shown great forbearance and understanding in view of the rapidly deteriorating situation, but on the eve of the Heath-Lynch talks some comment on the realities of Northern Ireland cannot be withheld. We face these facts:

1. British soldiers are having to carry a near-intolerable burden in a situation—urban terrorism and guerrilla warfare—for which no army has been trained.

2. The British tax payer is being called on to make available continually increasing sums of money with diminishing control over how that money is being spent or over the policies which it sustains.

To the hundreds of millions provided annually for Northern Ireland grant, and the exception of Northern Ireland from any contribution to central expenditure on defence or overseas policy, are now added the growing financial burdens of maintaining and supplying a great Army in Northern Ireland and an inevitably growing commitment in respect of civilian damage, especially for housing and industry.

Every day spent on regional incentives daily becomes worth progressively less in economic development because of the growing disincentive through civil strife and murder. The Northern Ireland situation provides an ironic twist to the doctrine of no taxation without representation. The British tax payer, through his elected representatives, should be increasingly calling the tune instead of seeing more and more decisions passing out of the hands of his control and Parliament's control.

### Alliance with faction

As news is received daily of cowardly murder of British soldiers and the ghastly toll of civilian casualties, on one thing all are agreed, violence must be resisted and the sources of that violence extirpated by the security authorities. On the other side there is a grave accumulation of reports forecasting the development of forces of private armed vigilantes at a time when it is paramount that the tasks of the security authorities should not be made still more difficult.

One element in a gravely deteriorating situation is the growing appearance of a British Government departing from its position of neutrality and accepting a state of

alliance with a single Ulster faction: a faction, moreover, increasingly subject to blackmail from irresponsible extremists. The resulting alienation of moderate elements leaves those who could exercise restraint in a position where they have nowhere to turn.

This was not the basis on which the Labour Government introduced United Kingdom forces in a security role, and Parliament has the right to be satisfied that this trend of the past months will be sharply reversed.

Let us all be clear. There is no future in withdrawal and the abandonment of Northern Ireland to the rule of force and unrestricted gun-rule. Equally, none of us see the imposition of direct rule from Westminster as anything but a policy of last resort, but what is immediate and must be realised now is this. There is no future in a policy based on the repression of violence alone unless that is accompanied by an active or intensified search for a political solution. The present Government's policies in Northern Ireland are set on a dead-end.

So, on the eve of these important talks with Mr Lynch, this must be said. Mr Heath may continue to insist, as he is entitled to do, on the terms of the Downing Street Declaration of August 1969, that Northern Ireland is a British responsibility. But if he does then, equally, he has the duty to make clear that the present Conservative Government intend to honour that responsibility. This means asserting that any question of the British Government abdicating that responsibility in favour of factional policies determined by Stormont is intolerable.

### Britain is paying

The right forum now for determining the policy for Northern Ireland is the British Parliament at Westminster. In Parliament the Government and the Members of Parliament must thrash out a new initiative based on a real and constructive assertion of responsibility by the British Government and people to fashion at least a medium-term political solution aimed at finding a solution which must reflect in Northern Ireland the standards we insist on in the rest of Britain.

It is the British troops who are paying the price for fifty years of history and three centuries of intolerance. It is the British people who bear the responsibility at the bar of public opinion for policies derogatory to international obligations in the field of human rights. It is the British tax payer who foots the bill. We have, therefore, the right to insist on the basis on which this problem is tackled from now on. In common with all others who share our concern at this grave deterioration in the Northern Ireland situation, we shall follow most closely the progress and the outcome of the Heath-Lynch talks and, in the light of these discussions, make clear what the Labour Party considers necessary in terms of the initiatives Britain should now take.

Speaking last night from his Hertfordshire home, Mr Mandelson, the Home Secretary, said that Mr Wilson's charge that the British Government was accepting a factional alliance was "as mischievous as it is untrue."



Denise Weller before she was snatched five weeks ago. Yesterday her parents had a present waiting for her

## The clues that led to baby Denise

Sunday Times Reporters

AN ELATED Mrs Pat Weller cuddled her baby Denise yesterday for the first time in five agonising weeks, while neighbours on the Harlow estate where she lives celebrated the happy ending to one of the biggest police searches for years.

Denise, six months old yesterday, was snatched from her pram in a crowded Essex shopping centre on July 30; she was found by detective alive and well in a Hull house during the night and brought home by her father, 25-year-old Mr Terry Weller. They arrived at Harlow police station to cheers from waiting mothers and children. Mr Weller lifted up Denise for the crowd to see, then went inside for the reunion with mother.

"The police operation has been absolutely fantastic," said Mr Weller. "Words can't express how I feel: marvellous. It is still a dream. My wife thinks everything is marvellous."

Some 75,000 people had been questioned by police in the nationwide search, but it was the alertness of the Brighton Register Office that enabled detectives to pick up the trail. Mr Frank Harris, Superintendent-Registrar, said yesterday: "A fortnight ago a letter arrived from a woman in Hull saying that her baby was illegitimate and had been born in a house in Brighton which belonged to an aunt. She said she was holding up the registration of the birth, on July 1, because she was waiting for a declaration of parenthood from the father who is in Germany."

"It is the Registrar's duty to check on the births sent in by doctors and midwives. I was very dissatisfied because I could find no trace of it, although the Health Department had checked with every midwife, and the woman had said a midwife was in attendance. I telephoned my colleagues in Hull and warned them that if a woman tried to register a birth by declaration in Brighton the facts of the case aroused suspicion."

In Hull a woman was living with a baby in a small terraced house

which had been empty for about two years. A neighbour seeing the baby had thought for the moment it looked like Denise, but after going to see Denise's picture in the local welfare office she was not certain.

The incident was sufficient, though, to arouse her curiosity. She noticed that the woman in the once-empty house—a blonde—went out every morning in her car and with the baby. She would return about tea time. The baby was never walked out in a pram, but was always taken in a carry-cot.

There had been a visitor, the neighbours noticed, a bearded man with a motor cycle and side-car and a dog. He had repaired the back-yard fence, covering cracks.

The next moves were in Brighton. Mr Harris, the Registrar, heard that a woman in Hull had tried to register the birth of a baby. Then he received a letter from a woman asking what had happened to the birth certificate. That was when Mr Harris telephoned Brighton CID.

A message went to Hull and soon detectives were calling on neighbours of the woman with the carry-cot baby. When she came home on Friday evening one of the neighbours told her about the detectives. By this time police were waiting.

The first positive identification of Denise, it is understood, was when a small birth-mark was found under one of her arms.

Essex police were called. Detective-Superintendent Leonard White, with Superintendent Helen Wilburn and Detective-Inspector Clifford Stollery travelled to Yorkshire with Mr Weller in the early hours of Saturday morning.

Supt. White said afterwards: "I am pleased to report that, resulting from the very excellent work by the Hull police, they have traced the baby, Denise Weller. I can say this positively because I brought with me Mr Weller and he has happily identified and taken over his baby. The lady who was found in possession of the baby was detained pending our arrival. I have seen her but I cannot quote what she has told me and I cannot give you details of her identity. She will accompany me back to Harlow and the question of charges will be considered. Mr Weller has telephoned his wife, who is over the moon with happiness."

Supt. White said he thought the woman had been in Hull two or three weeks, and probably arrived very soon after July 30, when Denise was missed from her pram in Harlow.

Yesterday the detectives with Mr Weller and Denise drove back to Harlow. His wife, 24-year-old Pat, was surrounded by well-wishers when she left their home in Sherwood House.

Outside the station he put up a blackboard with the words: "Denise Weller is alive and well. Thank you." Passers-by reading the news went off to send messages of congratulation to the Wellers. Two



The street where Denise was found

girls, Lorraine and Jacqueline Haragan, 11 and 17, of Bishop's Field Harlow, bought a teething ring with their pocket-money as a present for Denise, and handed it in to the police. Another offer was a two-week holiday in a bungalow at Clacton for the Wellers.

Pat and Terry Weller had their own present waiting for Denise—a huge, pink, cheerful jumbo elephant with flowers on its head.

## By Tricoville in Pure New Wool

Coat designed by Ted Lapidus, copied in London by Tricoville in Pure New Wool worsted. Top-stitched detail and bold metallic buttons punctuate the sharp line. In Olive, Brown or Black £46. Now in the Model Designer Room, First Floor.

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Thursday September 30th 11 a.m. & 2.30 p.m.  
Friday October 1st 2.30 p.m.  
Saturday October 2nd 11 a.m. & 2.30 p.m.  
(Also Late Evening Show: Wednesday September 29th 5.45 p.m.)  
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## Pope Pius in Peron mystery

VATICAN sources said yesterday that the late Pope Pius XII was personally involved in the secret burial in Rome of Eva Peron, wife of the former Argentina dictator, Juan Peron, in 1956. This information came after yesterday's announcement that her "missing" remains had been delivered from Italy to the 75-year-old ex-President in his Madrid exile on Friday.

Eva Peron died of cancer in 1952 aged 33 and her preserved body was still in Buenos Aires awaiting completion of a mausoleum at the time of Peron's downfall in 1955.

Vatican informants said that the head of the new regime, Major-General Eugenio Aramburu, sought Vatican help in smuggling her body away in case it became the centre of a Peron cult. Through the Most Reverend Mario Zanin, Apostolic Nuncio in Argentina, Pope Pius gave his personal consent for her body to be buried in a cemetery near Rome. Other sources said that the body was then disguised as one of 11 nuns whose bodies were taken to Italy from Argentina at about that time.

The body is now expected to be buried in Spain.



## Local stone makes good

By Bryan Silcock

HAS THE ENGINEERING reputation of Stonehenge's builders been unjustifiably inflated by enthusiastic archaeologists? One of the most remarkable features of the monument is that the "bluestones" of the outer circle apparently came from Pembrokeshire, 150 miles away. The geological evidence is fairly clear on this point.

For many years the assumption has been that they were conveyed to Salisbury Plain in a stupendous prehistoric engineering operation, first by water across the Bristol Channel and up the Avon, and then dragged for the last 20 miles or so overland.

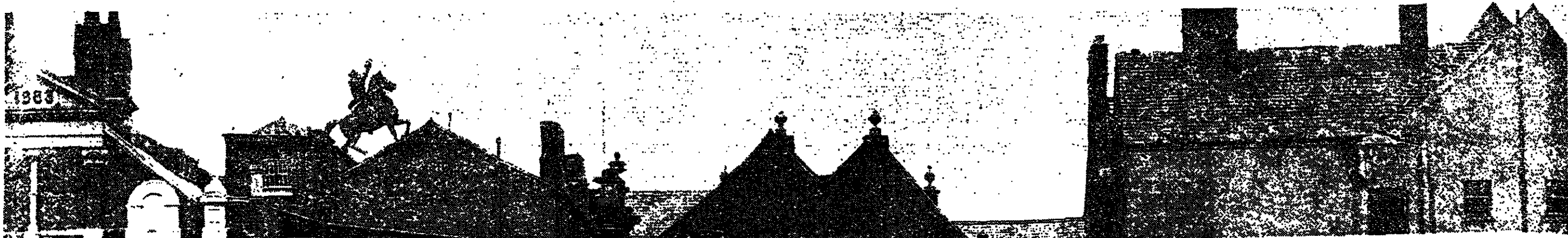
But now it looks as though they may have been quite close to hand all the time. G. A. Kellaway, of the Geological Survey, writing in the current issue of Nature, points out that much new evidence about the glaciation of south-western England during the Ice Ages has

come to light recently. And it is quite compatible with the bluestones having been carried from South Wales or even further afield by the ice, and deposited conveniently on Salisbury Plain.

Why should the builders of Stonehenge have wanted stones from 150 miles away anyway? One theory was that they came from a "venerated stone circle" at Mynydd Preseli in Pembrokeshire, but according to Mr Kellaway the archaeological evidence for this theory has been discredited.

"Yet, if the stones did not come from one 'venerated stone circle' or 'sacred mountain' he writes, 'the motives for conveying them 150 miles to Stonehenge while ignoring local resources are incomprehensible. For large masses of suitable stone remain, to this day, within 20 miles of Stonehenge.'"





Ulster past and Ulster present: King William of Orange (an equestrian study owned by the Orange Hall it sits on) gallops across the roofs of battered and derelict homes near Unity Flats, Belfast, in 1971

## Lynch's message: Stormont must go

MR LYNCH, the Irish Premier, will impress on Mr Heath when they meet at Chequers tomorrow that unless the promise of major political reform in Northern Ireland comes within weeks, rather than months, the Catholics in the North will be prepared to back the gunmen at the polls. This will result in a polarisation of politics worse than the province has ever known.

Resolute military action will only inflame the situation still further, in the Southern view, unless it is accompanied by a definite political initiative. Mr Lynch will make this point with the solid conviction that he has the Republic as a whole, and not only his otherwise much divided Fianna Fail party, behind him.

Mr Lynch comes to London aware that some senior members of his own party believe that time may have already run out and that to get the shooting stopped in Ulster the British

Government will have to deal directly with the IRA. While the Irish Prime Minister sees the present situation in the North deteriorating rapidly, he remains convinced that with a political initiative peace can be restored.

He will tell Mr Heath he is convinced that Stormont must be replaced by the Northern Ireland Labour Party's suggestion of a community government or by the Social Democratic and Labour Party's alternative, a commission of civil servants. But he has an open mind about the form of change, feeling only the deep need to recover the initiative from the streets.

To balance his demands he will point to measures already taken against the IRA and other protest groups in the Republic. Tomorrow his Minister for Justice, Desmond O'Malley, brings into force the Prohibition of Forcible Entry and Occupation Act, which

By Sunday Times Reporters

is directed not only at squatters but at any occupation of buildings or places, a tactic used by Republicans to draw attention to their demands.

Last week the police in the Republic were instructed to take action against people holding unauthorised collections and Republicans were the first to be summoned. Yesterday the police also began to supervise all explosions in quarries or on building sites and a strict guard is to be maintained on all likely sources of material for a bombing campaign.

Mr Lynch, with the full support of the two main opposition parties and assisted by the revulsion felt at the latest bomb outrages in Belfast, could well go further. He must, in the present political climate of the Republic, fight shy of full-scale internment, but he could promise to harass IRA

members, supporters and sympathisers under the Offences Against the State Act, the Republic's equivalent of the Special Powers Act, by insisting that people should account for their movements. Failure to do so could mean a mandatory penalty of six months imprisonment.

The reasons against internment are not primarily linked with keeping the Fianna Fail Government in power, as is supposed on this side of the Irish Sea, but because of the advice to the Dublin Government from their security forces that internment at the present time would set off "more problems" than it would solve.

In his turn, Mr Heath will assure Mr Lynch that the British Government has no intention of agreeing to the latest demand for the revival of the B Specials or the formation of some other para-military "third force." The

British Government believes that this would only inflame the situation and make the Army's task much more difficult.

Behind the scenes the British and Northern Ireland Governments have been working on several proposals which would give the minority in Northern Ireland a larger role in local and national affairs. Although Mr Heath has ruled out any discussion of the constitutional issue, he is prepared under the heading of "reforms in the machinery of government" to discuss the possible reintroduction of proportional representation, which, some people claim, would give the Catholic population a better opportunity to vote representatives into Parliament.

Mr Lynch is due to arrive at London airport at 9 a.m. tomorrow and he will be driven straight to Chequers for the talks, which may last all day.

## Baby's death a warfare 'hazard'—IRA chief

THE SHOOTING of baby Angela Gallaher in the streets of Belfast was "one of the hazards of urban guerrilla warfare," Mr Rory Brady, leader of the IRA Provisionals, said in Roscommon yesterday. "You have to try and put this in historical perspective. Remember, scores of civilians were killed in crossfire in the streets 50 years ago in Dublin," he said.

"Of course, this is extremely regrettable and unfortunate, and

nothing can relieve the grief of the parents about the death of their child. I know how I would feel, and I have six children myself."

He did not think the shooting would cause a revolt against the Provisionals. "This was one of those unfortunate accidents," he added.

But another spokesman for the Provisionals in Dublin denied that they were responsible for the baby's death. He claimed the

killing was "part of a deliberate attempt to discredit the Republican Movement."

Another British soldier in Ulster died yesterday after his armoured car had been ambushed on the Newry-Bessbrook road during the night. He was Trooper John Leslie Warnock, an 18-year-old married man from Salisbury, Wiltshire. He was in the Royal Tank Regiment, attached to the Hussars. Two other soldiers injured in the ambush are still seriously

ill in hospital.

Troops and police yesterday recovered two bodies from the debris of a burned out draper's store at Newry. They said that the fire was started deliberately, and it appears that the men died in their own trap after firing the building.

These deaths bring the toll in Ulster since August 1969 to 99. So far this year 46 civilians have died.

In Dublin Mr Jack Lynch, the

Republic's Prime Minister, condemned the shooting of baby Angela. "Nothing—no motive, no ideal—can excuse the killing of this innocent of the innocents. Cannot even this shameful act bring home to these men of violence the evil of the course they have taken?" he said.

The Republic has also announced a new drive to tighten security on explosives to prevent gelligelignite being smuggled across the border.

### IN BRIEF

#### Bishop defends sex frankness

The younger generation's increasing frankness about sex should not be discouraged, the Bishop of Coventry, Dr Cuthbert Bardsley, said yesterday. It was much better than the "false modesty, secrecy, and furtiveness" of the past.

The bishop who is 64, told the annual conference of the Church of England, Men's Society at Guildford: "Too many people, especially those over 40, tend to regard change with jaundiced eyes. Change and decay are by no means always synonymous."

#### Cut mortgage rates 2%—MP

Mortgage rates should be cut by 2%, immediately Sir Gerald Nabarro, Conservative MP for Worcestershire South, urged yesterday. To millions of house buyers, the cut in Bank Rate was valueless unless there was real co-operation from building societies, he said.

"The Building Societies Association's suggestion that they may cut rates by only half per cent from 8½% is preposterous, greedy and damaging to our efforts to halt inflation."

#### Racing man's £3m

Mr Thomas Harrison Farr, a director of Leicester racecourse, whose horses won the Cesarewitch in 1957 and 1959 left £527,676 (duty £361,438) in his will published yesterday.

Sir Maurice Bowra, a former vice-chancellor of Oxford University and warden of Wadham College, Oxford, from 1935 to 1970, left about £35,000—his net estate—in the college in his will published yesterday.

#### Court Circular

CLARENCE HOUSE, S.W.1  
SEPTEMBER 4, 1971  
The Lady Jean Rankin has succeeded the Hon Mrs John Mulholland as Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother.

## Labour battle over future Market policy

By Our Political Staff

WITH A SUBSTANTIAL majority assured for the Labour Party Executive's resolution opposing entry to the Common Market on present terms, the most bitter conflict at the party conference beginning at Brighton on October 4 will now be centred on the proposition that Labour should be committed to withdrawing Britain from the Community when they next come to power.

The conference agenda published today shows that the campaign for a national referendum on the issue has lost momentum. This is because the Executive resolution, recalling the Prime Minister's pledge that no British Government could take Britain into the Common Market against the wish of the people, calls on Mr Heath to submit to the democratic judgment of a general election.

What will concern both the pro- and anti-Market factions will be the actual size of the majority for the Executive motion. The pro-Market leaders, basing themselves on the party constitution, say that if there is a two-thirds majority they will have freedom to exercise the "conscience clause" and vote with the Government for entry in the Commons.

If there is a two-thirds majority, the Executive would be compelled to take action against MPs who went against the conference decision in the Commons, and if they included Mr Roy Jenkins he would not survive as deputy leader of the party.

That is why the pro-Market leaders are working so assiduously now to try to convert party opinion. They hope that, come the day, there will not be that crucial two-thirds majority.

Significantly, only three of the

20 amendments to the resolution are strong. Another favours entry into Europe, but only a policy which would "economic opportunities to move still closer to the State based on common ship of the means of production and exchange."

This seems to be a radical change of character of the EEC. Many of the other 22 criticised the Common Market as a capitalist beth (Norwood), for example, that entry into "will only serve to strengthen the interests of international business and their ability to exploit the European class." Carlisle, in the meantime, says that the Co "is a capitalist union of the bosses and working people."

The amendments will be "composed" by the executive arrangements committee to facilitate a vote on the motion put forward by C. nan and East Stirlings, cepting that the terms "unacceptable in the circumstances" and "welcoming" entry as an opportunity for developing a much closer relationship and affinity with our common brothers in Europe."

Mr Roy Jenkins, floor of the conference would be expected to lead pro-Market leaders on this point. Mr Wilson and Mr Healey, the party spokesmen on foreign affairs, will prob the chief platform speech the main resolution. Mr Callaghan, the party spokesman, will be put up to reply pro-Market amendment.

## Posters flop in campaign for racial harmony

AN EXPERIMENT to promote racial harmony by poster advertising has flopped badly. Few people noticed the poster campaign in the London borough of Camden and many of those who did failed to understand it. An evaluation of the failure indicates that television advertising would have had more effect.

The results of the experiment, the first in Britain, are now with the Home Office and the Community Relations Commission, who have been considering a television advertising campaign.

Discussions on how best to launch a nationwide advertising campaign began in 1969. The Institute of Practitioners in Advertising estimated it would cost about £300,000 but made no clear choice of media: newspapers, posters or television. Later Camden Council decided to launch a local pilot project using posters.

Camden put up £700 for basic expenses and got free expertise from Wasey, Pritchard Wood and Quadrant, the advertising agency. National Advertisers, Market Advisory Services and Cybernetics Research Consultants.

Sensational treatment and the "love-thy-neighbour" approach were ruled out. Instead Camden used the slogan, "There's a community in Camden. It's people like you." Six different posters showed groups, such as bakers, schoolchildren and actors, composed of different races.

The campaign ran for three months at the end of last year and was twice as big as any commercial one in the area. A similar



There's a community in Camden. It's people like you.

national-wide campaign would have cost £200,000 a year—what the advertising industry would call a "heavyweight" campaign.

Because the experts were largely working in their own time, evaluation—which included an opinion poll area—looked nearly six months. Their three-volume report shows that, while the campaign failed, valuable lessons were learnt.

The campaign was expected to have been seen by 60-70 per cent of Camden's population but only 27 per cent in fact noticed the poster. "There were some signs of an outright rejection of the idea, as well as of a simple lack of involvement or interest," says the report.

"Conversely, those who did

recognise the posters seen to be those with a low threshold of interest; in some this appears to be based on tolerance; and in other greater perceived threat immigrant groups."

About a third of the who noticed the posters understood the slogan as the sub-title. The better educated and those were reluctant to leave the interpreted it reason accurately. Of the third correctly guessed the intentions, women and people predominated.

Immigrants were interviewed separately because of difficulties in understanding the slogan and the posters' intentions. Very few noticed posters and they were generally understood.

But what campaign really revealed was that immigrants are well down on most of the list of problems. Only five per cent of the British population saw the immigrants as a problem. Housing, traffic, safety, schools, public transport, pollution were all seen more important.

Mr Bob Crawley, head of Wasey's, the advertising agency, says: "We are now convinced that television is the best medium for this subject. You can't really react to each other still life a poster. In fact, the best publicity for relations would come from a community centre or youth club. Non-sensational line in Camden."

Derek Humphrey

## Robot jogs garage memories

THE SLAP-HAPPY garage mechanic—on or off the road—can carry out the servicing recommended by car manufacturers for their models will face a new taskmaster in a remarkable computerised servicing system demonstrated by Volkswagen in Germany last week, writes Antony Terry.

The system will be introduced to British service stations early next year.

In January a Motoring Which? report on 47 British service stations found that many omitted important checks and, with a growing shortage of trained mechanics throughout Europe, Continental car firms face the same problem.

All Volkswagens leaving the production lines since the summer holidays are now wired up for a highly sophisticated system of automatic electronic checks which will take many important servicing operations out of the mechanic's hands. The system ensures that all 88 standard items on Volkswagen's compulsory servicing list—including the ones done manually by the

mechanic—are checked before the computer will clear the car as properly serviced.

The new Volkswagens have a multi-point socket under the engine cowling which leads to various parts of the car. Twenty-five of the 88 servicing items, ranging from checking the battery level to measuring of the car's steering and wheel alignment, can be done electronically. The manual checks by the mechanic, such as inspecting the exhaust and silencer or a controlled to some extent by the computer.

The sequence might be: battery (electronic check), exhaust (manual), steering (electronic). After the battery check, the computer will perform the steering check only after the mechanic has recorded—by punching a computer card—the fact that he has checked the exhaust. The mechanic could, of course, lie to the computer, but he cannot simply "forget" the item.

Maxwell Boyd writes: Volkswagen in Britain have already installed

one set of computerised service equipment at their technical training centre at Edenbridge, Kent. Although their full plan for the equipment in the country will not be revealed until next month, VW will be installing units in their dealer premises here early next year.

On a cost-per-hour basis, the new equipment is expected to be more expensive to operate than conventional servicing techniques. However, since no work can be done more quickly and more reliably by computer, the overall result may be cheaper servicing.

Among British manufacturers, Ford are "very interested" in electronic diagnostic services. They are currently working on a five-year project concerning the more advanced fault-finding applications of electronic whereby the motorist himself would be alerted to any impending failure by devices in the car. "Eventually, we hope to be able to tell a motorist what's wrong with his car before he even gets to a garage," said a spokesman.

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## oria is Madly used

Though millionaire publisher William In't raise the ghost of Madame Tussaud's yesterday, he wasn't tried: US sales of his cation "Mad" are two million mark and as part of the diet of angry hordes in eight tries, including Britain. In another jump in figures, Gains is Mad contributors to 3,000 tour of London, n, Moscow and n. And although they had deal more soberly boss, they were refused at one Mayfair hotel. tually got reservations had to give assurances were all over 30. e Gains Madness, ethod. Because he advertising, he doesn't reduce a glossy, publication and he can take the mickey out of vertisers. And he says magazines like Oz more boring with their hic content, the satire ould make it the tomorrow.

Moyihan



Hardly a Royal welcome from Queen Victoria but the man from Mad chuckles valiantly on

## Oil firm admits lead danger in petrol

A CONFIDENTIAL REPORT prepared within a major international oil company reaches the conclusion that an immediate effort should be made to reduce the lead content of petrol. In total opposition to the bland public announcements of some oil companies on the subject, it confirms all that environmentalists have been saying recently about the dangers of lead in petrol.

The report comes from a department of the Mobil Oil Corporation in America. A summary attached to it begins: "Lead should be removed from gasoline because it contributes to engine deposits, causes particulate exhaust emissions, increases hydrocarbon emissions, is a dangerous heavy metal poison, and destroys the effectiveness of catalytic converters. These reasons for removal justify an immediate effort to reduce the average lead content of gasoline."

The report also reaches an astonishing conclusion about the new low-lead and lead-free fuels now beginning to appear on the market in the United States, though not so far in Britain, in response to public pressure over pollution. The introduction of these fuels, it claims, may actually increase the total amount of lead pollution from vehicle exhausts.

This is because naturally high-octane petrol has to be extracted from the bulk supplies in refineries to produce them. The low-grade petrol remaining has to be brought up to a sufficiently high-octane rating by the addition of even more lead than has been removed from the "low-lead" petrols. The net result is thus to increase the average lead content of all fuels.

So the production of low-lead and lead-free petrol grades is simply a public relations exercise with precisely the opposite effect to that claimed for it, unless drastic changes are made to existing refineries.

"We must see that such a cynical ploy does not get under way in this country," said Professor Derek Bryce-Smith of Reading University, a leading campaigner against lead pollution in Britain.

The oil company report was prepared by Mobil's Computer

and Management Sciences Department in New York and is called Removing Lead From Gasoline. It is signed by C. L. Kehr and approved by W. D. Tabachnik, Manager, Corporate Management Sciences Programs.

At the end of last week a copy of the report was sent to Mr. J. R. Kircheis, Chairman of the Mobil Company in Britain, with a covering letter by Mr. William C. Osborn, a Washington lawyer now working in London and representing Ralph Nader's Center for the Study of Responsive Law.

In the present controversy, Mr. Osborn wrote, "the oil industry and its spokesmen in Great Britain have steadfastly maintained that there is no justification for removing lead from petrol on health or on any other grounds. . . . It seems, however, that while united in public, some oil industry experts behind the scenes disapprove of this form of corporate myopia and are unwilling to accept such a risk. . . . Does the report represent company policy? If not, why has management refused to accept its conclusions?"

"Since it's a New York report, I can't really comment," Mr. Kircheis said on Friday evening.

"As far as lead in petrol in the

United Kingdom is concerned, we are working closely with the Institute of Petroleum and Government departments. The departments have not so far seen fit to reduce lead specifications. I'm not qualified to comment on the technical issues."

In discussing the health aspects of lead pollution, the report points out that, although lead has been used in petrol for more than 45 years, its use is increasing so fast that "the release of lead to the environment is a contemporary act. Most of the unnatural lead in the environment has been released in a short period of time. Moreover the current annual rate of addition is a significant percentage of the total."

"These facts, combined with the emerging knowledge about the damage done by lead, are a compelling argument for the earliest possible reduction of the lead content of all grades of gasoline." In the long term, the report maintains, the only possible solution will be a drastic reduction in the compression ratios of petrol engines, so that they will not require such high octane fuels.

Bryan Silcock

## How looms over consumer protection

Conservative Government, at March abolished the Council, has now implemented in a confidential document that consumer is in a mess—and has now into the bargain, document, circulated to "honor" organisations for by the end of the Government makes the controversial proposal that councils—instead of a jety of authorities as should administer con-tection laws so as to consistent standards over as. implicit acknowledgement wards are currently in it is a euphemistic un of the situation re- in an earlier and

### INSIGHT CONSUMER UNIT

still unpublished report from LAMSAC, the influential independent body set up to advise on organisation within local authorities.

LAMSAC—the name stands for Local Authorities' Management Services and Computer Committee—considered the whole machinery for consumer protection "archaic, fragmented and relatively ineffective even though excellent work is being done here and there." Enforcement, the report went on, "is negatively based on prosecution whereas it could be used

positively as a means of enlightening seller and buyer. But this will be hard to achieve with so many small administrative units having a diverse distribution of functions and inadequate office and testing facilities."

But the Government's solution of giving power to county councils and not to the more local district councils they propose to form has already stirred up an angry buzzing. The smaller local authorities argue that the plan is one step further towards a faceless bureaucracy remote from the consumers it is designed to protect and too inflexible to deal with individual grievances—in short all of a piece with the abolition of the Consumer Council. (Significantly, consumer bodies are not being

asked for their opinions).

Another point is that some division of responsibility will still be inbuilt—since the district authorities will be looking after food hygiene, the county councils administering food and drugs legislation. There is also anxiety that the work of progressive weights and measures centres such as Nottingham, Manchester and Bristol will be totally undermined. These have specialised in providing easy access to members of the public.

Mr Roy Warrington, secretary to the Urban District Councils Association, argues that district councils are quite big enough to secure uniform standards. The County Councils Association disagrees, making the important point that many of the companies

weights and measures men deal with operate on a national and sometimes international scale.

Mr Jim Humble, secretary of the Trade Descriptions Committee of the Institute of Weights and Measures Administration told us: "One of the frustrations of consumers and manufacturers is that at the moment they have to see different officials in different departments in different parts of the country." He was sure, he said, that the Institute's policy committee would welcome the Government's proposals.

Nevertheless, there remains one basic question: Just how much money will the Government and the county councils be prepared to spend on the service? This is undoubtedly the main key to efficiency.

## Earl Selborne

EARL OF SELBORNE, Minister of Economic Warfare in the World War and grand- the Victorian Prime Minister Marquess of Salisbury, his Hampshire home on night aged 84, oundell Cecil Palmer he the baby of the House mmons when elected Unionist member for the Division of Lancashire age of 23. In 1916 he be- private secretary to his Lord Robert Cecil, Under- rry for Foreign Affairs. In ears, the Earl was Asst- stmaster-General. authority on church reform, a member of the House of and the Church Assembly. Selborne was a vigilant to newspapers, and at times espoused the cause Rhodesian whites, the g of newspapers and pro- al representation. first wife, Grace, died in and seven years later in d Valerie Irene de Thomka unkafaza et Folkusfalva, ed in 1968. Lord Selborne eeded by his grandson, nt Wolmer.

## Peril in bedtime bromine

OLD FASHIONED sleeping mixtures may be a risk to mental health, doctors are warned in the current issue of The Lancet by Dr Michael Carney, a Blackpool psychiatrist. He describes five patients who appeared to have various "typical" mental disorders, but who in fact were suffering from a high blood bromine level caused by taking certain sleeping mixtures, writes a medical correspondent.

Bromine intoxication can be mistaken for a wide variety of mental illnesses, such as depression and schizophrenia. But in most cases the condition is diagnosed as old age. The patient becomes confused and complains of memory loss, tiredness and weakness. Frequently the condition is made worse because the patient keeps increasing the dose of the sleeping mixture.

Once diagnosed, bromine intoxication is simple to treat. Dr Carney's patients were discharged from hospital within a month and were mentally normal again by then.

Dr Carney's five patients had been taking bromine preparations for several years, and four of them seemed to have become dependent on them. Bromine intoxication may be much commoner than doctors realise. Various cough mixtures, tonics, or sedatives containing bromine can be bought without a prescription.

### \$25,000 winner

The weekly \$25,000 Premium Bond prize was won by SMS 730988. The winner lives in Birmingham.

## Tchaikovsky bargain offer

An album of three Tchaikovsky records is offered to Sunday Times readers on page 32 of today's Colour Magazine at £3.99—22 below standard price. The records—stereo, but suitable for mono players—include Philippe Entremont playing the

Piano Concerto No 1 with Leonard Bernstein and the New York Philharmonic; Isaac Stern playing the Violin Concerto in D major with Eugene Ormandy and the Philadelphia Orchestra; the Symphony No 5; the 1812 Overture; Capriccio Italien and the Nutcracker Suite.

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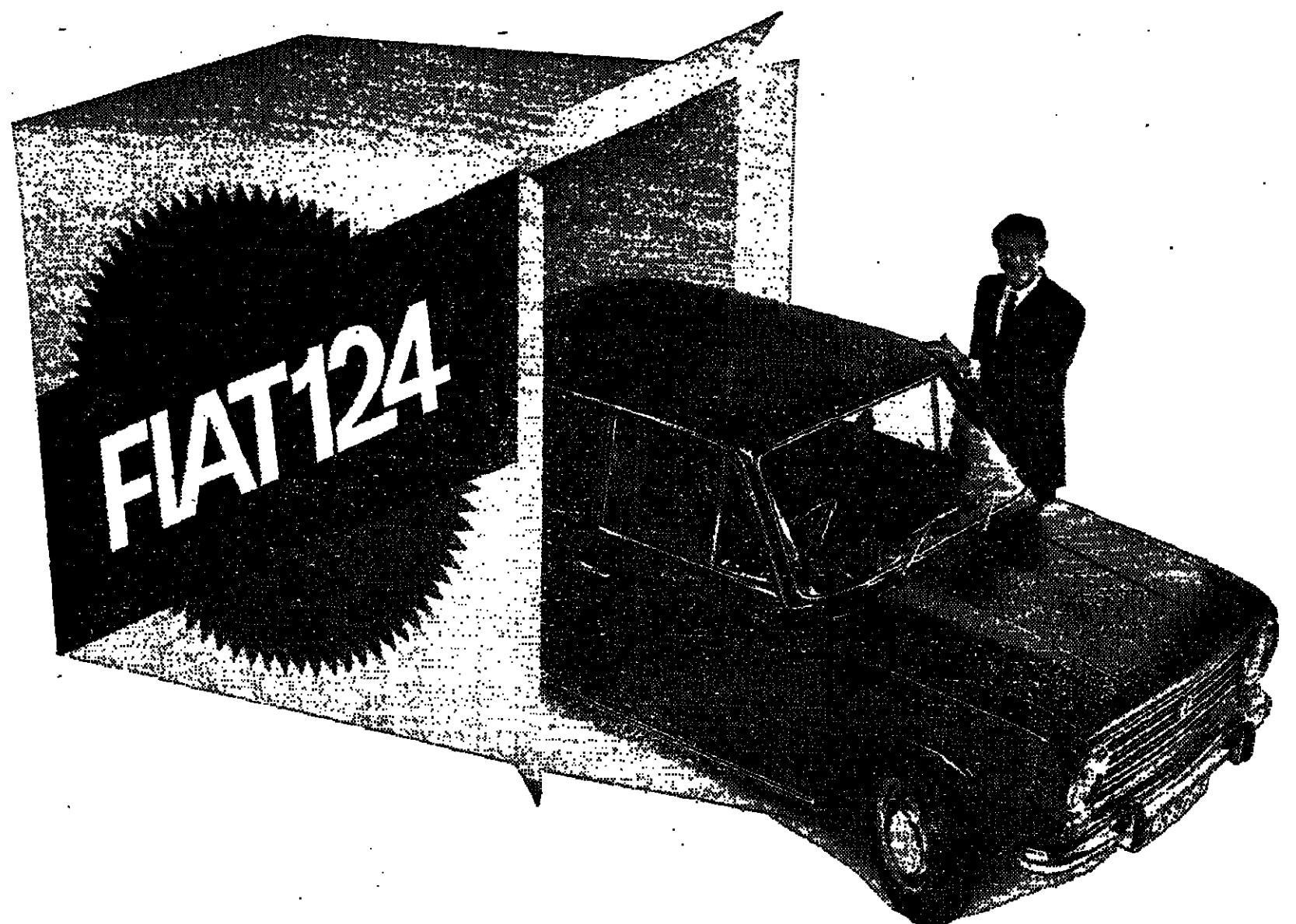
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## Five eyes at ease

THIS is the time when all good private eyes turn down their coat collars and relax. Time for a smoke, a look, a quizzical smile to forget the hotel bedrooms and the other women and the credits outstanding. Five members of the Association of British Investigators at their conference in Brighton last week.



# The mind killer that is 10ft square

I am holding these old papers, crumpled and worn for having changed hiding-places so often, and I read them over again. They were written in secret, unknown to my jail-keepers, and as such, they express a kind of survival of my independence; that is why they are dear to me, if only as mere objects—the plain reality of paper. They were written at times when I was struggling, through writing, to overcome the anguish of being in prison. This explains why they are not clearly formulated thoughts—nor letters, of course. They are simply fragments of that anguish.

Self-defence. That is why I write. That is how I manage to keep my mind under control. If I let it loose, unsupported by the frame of written thought, it goes wild. It takes strange, sinister byways, and ends up by begging monsters. Then it is no longer on my side, but on the jail-keeper's side. That is what prisons are for. They shut you up in a restricted space, three paces forward, three paces back. You walk these three paces for hours, for days, for months, unendingly. In the beginning your mind keeps you company. You converse with it, you confide in it, together you clarify meanings. You come upon ideas—they are your best friends. You discern evil with perfect accuracy. You know exactly what it is that humiliates man. You feel justified, and therefore you are strong. You think you can bear the ordeal of prison.

But how can you go on walking three paces forward three paces backward in a time-void, just having a friendly chat with yourself? It can't be done. Those paces gradually weave the web of your own alienation. You cannot converse with your thoughts alone endlessly.

I MUST describe the space which has been assigned to me. Psychologically speaking, it is very important. One of the most fundamental elements of my life. You may gradually become accustomed to this space, and even grow to like it, since—in a way—it is like a lair in which you lie hidden, licking your wounds.

But in reality, its object is to annihilate you.

The dimensions of my cell are approximately 10 feet by 10 feet. On one side of it there is a heavy iron door, with a little round hole in the upper part. Prisoners hate this little hole; they call it the "stool-pigeon". It is through this hole that the jail-keeper's eye appears every now and then. All you see is an isolated eye, without a face. What you see is really an iron door with a cold, living eye in the middle of it. That door is a kind of Cyclops. There is also a peculiar lock, on the outside only; it locks with a dry, double sound.

That is one thing you never get used to, no matter how many years go by. It gives you the daily, tangible sensation of the violence that is being done to you. Before I came here, I didn't know that violence could be expressed so completely by the dry sound of a double lock.

On the other side of my cell there is a little window, with bars. From this window you can see part of the city. And yet a prisoner rarely looks out of the window. It is too painful. Life outside the prison becomes something very tangible; and that hurts. The prisoner, of course, has a picture of life outside the prison constantly in his mind. But it is dim, colourless, like an old photograph. It is in black and white—there are no colours, no volumes; it is soft and shapeless. It is bearable. So you don't dare look out of the window. Its only use is to bring you some light.

That is something I have studied very carefully. I have learnt all the possible shades of light. I can distinguish the light that comes just before daybreak, and the light that lingers on after nightfall. This light, with its many variations, is one of the chief joys of the prisoner.

Apart from the door and the window, my cell also has a temperature. That is another fundamental element of my life here. It is unbearably cold in winter and extremely hot in summer. I find this natural, even though it

IN A week in which Lady Fleming, the Greek-born widow of Sir Alexander Fleming, was arrested in Athens for allegedly trying to help free a man who had attempted to kill Greek Prime Minister Papadopoulos in 1968, a remarkable manuscript smuggled from a Greek prison has reached The Sunday Times. It was written by Professor George Mangakis (right), formerly professor of penal law at Athens University. In April, 1970, he was sentenced to 18 years imprisonment by an extraordinary military court for anti-regime activities including placing bombs. His manuscript, which he labels "Letter to Europeans," conveys the mental horror that interminable confinement can mean for a sensitive man. Here are some extracts from the 7,000-word document.



brings me great discomfort. It is a symptom of the denudation of being in prison. Under such conditions, it has got to be like this; you just have to live in direct contact with the temperature of this particular world.

I live in this space, then, for endless hours of the day and night. It is like a piece of thread on which my days are strung and fall away, lifeless. This space can also be compared to a wrestling-ring. Here a man struggles alone with the evil of the world.

I write these papers, and then I hide them. They let you write, but every so often they search your cell and take away your writings. They look over them, and after some time, they return to you the ones which are considered permissible. You take them back, and suddenly you loathe them. This system is a diabolical device for annihilating your own soul. They want to force you to censor them yourself, to censor your thoughts in such a way that they will be acceptable to the jail-keepers. They want to make you see your thoughts through their own eyes and control them yourself, from their own point of view. It is like having a nail pushed into your mind, dislocating it.

Against this method, which is meant to open up breaches in our defences and split up our per-

sonality, there are two means of defence. First, we allow our jail-keepers to take away some of our writings—the ones that express our views unequivocally. It is a way of provoking them. We even derive a sort of childish satisfaction from thinking of the faces they'll make as they read our papers.

Then there are other papers which we prefer to hide—the ones we want to keep for ourselves. It is unbelievable how ingenious a prisoner can become at finding new hiding-places. As a rule available hiding-places are small; so the papers must not be bulky. The writing has to be economical; each word counts, each word is immensely valuable. When your hiding-place has proved a success, you feel extraordinarily happy. You feel an odd sort of pride, as if you had helped to uphold human dignity. That is how important our writings seem to us.

When I was held at the police station, in those places of utter human degradation—I remember a girl who was locked in a cell next to mine. She had been there for five months. She hadn't seen the light of day once throughout that period. She had been accused of helping her fiancé to do resistance work. At regular intervals they summoned her for questioning, and they would try to make her disown him, using cunning persuasion or brutal intimidation, alternately. If she disowned her fiancé, she would be set free. She refused unflinchingly, to the very end, even though she knew that her fiancé was dying of cancer, and she would probably never see him again. He died on the day of her trial. And so she never saw him again. She was a pale, frail girl. Every evening, she used to sing in her cell in a soft, low voice. She would sing till dawn about her love, in her sad voice. This girl's attitude is my hope.

In the attitude of people like that girl, the dominant feeling

is a spontaneous knowledge that the most important thing in life is to keep one's humanity.

I HAVE experienced the fate of a victim. I have seen the torturer's face at close quarters. It was in a worse condition than my own bleeding, livid face. The torturer's face was distorted by a kind of twitching that had nothing human about it. He was in such a state of tension that he had an expression very similar to those we see on Chinese masks. I am not exaggerating. It is not an easy thing to torture people. It requires inner participation.

In this situation, I turned out to be the lucky one. I was humiliated. I did not humiliate others. I was simply bearing a profoundly unhappy humanity in my schizoid entrails. Whereas the men who humiliate you must first humiliate the notion of humanity within themselves. Never mind if they strut around in their uniforms, swollen with the knowledge that they can control the suffering, sleeplessness, hunger and despair of their fellow human beings, intoxicated with the power in their hands.

Their intoxication is nothing else but the degradation of humanity. The ultimate degradation that they can control the suffering for my torment. I wasn't the one in the worst position. I was simply a man who moaned because he was in great pain. I prefer that. At this moment I am deprived of the joy of seeing children going to school or playing in the parks. Whereas they have to look their own children in the face. It is their own humiliation which I cannot forgive the dictators.

OUR POSITION as prisoners has many distinguishing features. One of them is that we sing, quite frequently. It may sound strange to people who don't know about prisons. But that's the way it is, and come to think of it, it is very natural. Singing is part of the unwritten instructions passed on by veteran prisoners to newly-arrived ones: when the pain and anguish is too much for you, you sing. We begin to sing precisely when the anguish becomes unbearable. On days that are free of anguish, we don't sing. Singing seems to melt away that crushing burden we carry.

We feel a kind of relief. They know this, and that is why in some prisons, the harsher ones, singing is forbidden. I often sing in my cell, or I whistle. Sometimes I sing to my wife, if she could hear me, she would be pleased, even though I sing false. She knows about singing in prison, she's been through it. In this place singing is a real, immediate need of the spirit. It is the daily bread of those who

are struggling not to go insane. It softens up a harsh world and opens up the saving grace of new, wider vistas.

As you sing, you feel you are travelling along these extended frontiers of the world. After all, we have our little trips too. I've got to say this: I'm grateful to song-writers, especially those who have composed sad songs. I like singing Theodorakis, for instance. In his old songs, it's as if he had a kind of foreknowledge of the prisons he was fated to live in. So we sing; that is an essential detail which must be taken into consideration when describing us. I have never heard my jail-keepers singing. Most of their time they are busy digesting their food.

I WOULD like to write about a friendship I formed the autumn before last. I think it has some significance. It shows the solidarity that can be forged between unhappy creatures. I had been kept in solitary confinement for four months. I hadn't seen a soul throughout that period. Only uniforms—inquisitors and jail-keepers. One day, I noticed three mosquitoes in my cell. They were struggling hard to resist the cold that was just beginning. In the daytime they slept on the wall. At night, they would come buzzing over me.

In the beginning, they exasperated me. But fortunately I soon understood. I too was struggling hard to live through the cold spell. What were they asking from me? Something unimportant. A drop of blood—it would save them. I couldn't refuse. At nightfall, I would bare my arm and wait for them. After some days they got used to me and they were no longer afraid. They would come to me quite naturally, openly. This trust is something I owe them. Thanks to them, the world was no longer merely an inquisition chamber.

Then one day I was transferred to another prison. I never saw my mosquitoes again. This is how you are deprived of the presence of your friends in the arbitrary world of prisons. But you go on thinking of them, often.

## TUC goes on a no-crisis diet

By Eric Jacobs, Labour Correspondent, Black

UNION LEADERS this weekend put the final touches to the programme for the annual TUC Congress which opens here tomorrow. But there is no disguising the fact that the five days of debate will provide a thin diet of interest for the non-Union public.

It is hard work for journalists trying to drum up the air of crisis that the conference usually offers of its own accord. In recent years we have been treated to at least a major national strike as a dramatic backdrop to the main event. But the only strike causing any interest here is one by Blackpool's tram drivers, members of the mighty Transport & General Workers Union—a strike into which their leader, Mr. Jack Jones, has not let himself be drawn.

Congress faces three main debates—on the Common Market, the Government's economic policy and the month-old Industrial Relations Act. There is no doubt what Congress' attitude will be to each. In a word, it will be opposition. The only question to be settled is the degree and kind of opposition, and thus whether the unions will leave themselves room for manoeuvre and compromise.

In the Common Market debate, the unions will certainly reject entry on the present terms, setting the tone for next month's Labour Party Conference. But they will go no further. They will not reject entry on any terms as extremists would like them to do.

The unions will also register an unqualified protest at the Government's economic policy. With the present record rates of inflation and unemployment, this is hardly surprising. What is still in doubt is whether they will let themselves co-operate with the Government in an effort to do something about both, or either. Here, the unions do seem to

have moved a perceptible way from their posture of hostility. The resolute leadership will back includes support for a growth of incomes—measures of the Government's incomes policy. At the of last week it looked the Left-wing coalition, Jack Jones and Mr. Hu had managed to get it phrase excised, but at the week it had four back at the instigation. Right-wing Lord Coop, resolution is carried, it be open for wage a with the Government.

The third, and most major debate will be the unions' response to trial Relations Act, an Act requires. In the 10 unions almost certain find their way on to it if only because the 51 concessions they stand they do not will just abate the administration of laws. That would be to bear.

But in the short unions' problem is to their self-respect and after their prolonged of opposition to the ception of the Act. Dec tudes range from the . players wish to go a register to the Page demands that any in does register should be from the TUC.

The TUC will next y to find a middle way; i there is a risk of the w unions breaking away blue-collars and start own rival movement. F here doubt that the u find a compromise. We now be on the eve of Congress of the moved had not long ago de talent for muddling th avoiding the ultimate q

## Lone sailor out of the —now for the winter

COLIN IRWIN, the Bournemouth salesman who is trying to navigate the North-West Passage in his fragile 18ft cigar shaped boat, Endeavour, has now arrived safely at Tuktoyukuk in Canada's Northwest Territories.

Icebergs have continued to make progress slow and treacherous since he left Demarcation Point, near the Alaskan-Canadian border, after a week hemmed in by pack ice. The first night he acoored to a floating iceberg, but found himself back in Alaska the following morning because of the iceberg's westward drift.

Just east of Hershel I boat was in danger of when a chunk fell from iceberg to which she wa

Now Irwin, 24, has brilliant Northern Light first time on this leg of voyage, which has so three months from Al Alaska. "It was a sight," he said after ar Tuktoyukuk, where he for a few days before c to head east into the arctic islands. He hopes the winter at an Eskim on one of the islands.



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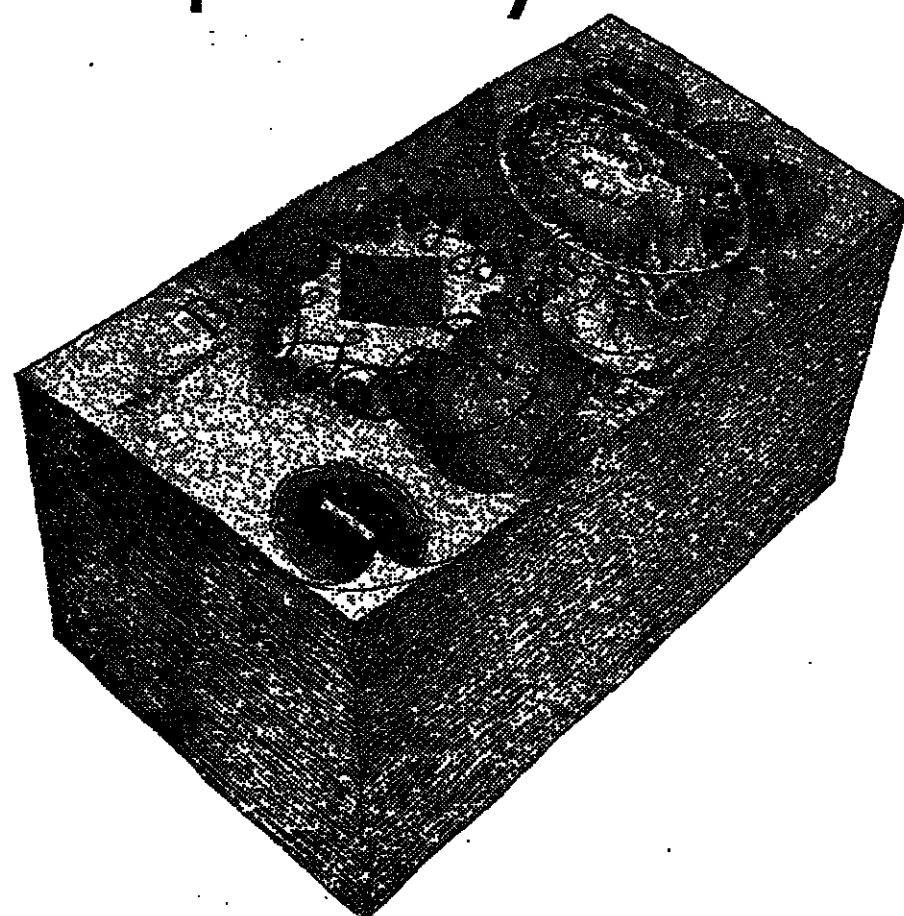
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Brindisi, Italy

1,000 British holi-  
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rafts for 1,500 people."

Athens Correspondent  
The Greek Transport  
says that the safety certi-  
for 620 passengers was, in  
dated. It says a new one  
ued on August 26—two  
fore the fire—for 945



Paolozzi and bombs: they cost £1,800 and each one took Len Smith a day to put together. Their design is based on the bomb that shattered Hiroshima

## Why Eduardo and the loyal Len made 18 bombs

EDUARDO PAOLOZZI and Len Smith are fellow artists in the trying craft of sculpture. A lot of people have heard of Mr Paolozzi: he is the Scot of Italian parents, born 47 years ago in Edinburgh, who has been sculpting things, or rather building them, since the war and now has a house in Essex, a studio in Chelsea, a CBE, and a two-and-a-half inch entry in Who's Who for his pains. But few people have heard of Mr Smith: he lives in Ipswich, smokes deftly and welds.

It is an unequal state of affairs but it seems to please both men. "We've been together so long that we just grunt to each other now like an old married couple," says Eduardo Paolozzi, padding gently about the place in baseball boots as Len

smokes and smiles and listens. They are in the Ipswich factory where for the past 10 years Mr Smith has put together Mr Paolozzi's bits and pieces of metal. One directs—"put it here" or "could you point this bit that way?"—the other welds.

The piece they are working on just now, a cluster of 18 aluminium bombs, will make its debut later this month when Paolozzi's first big retrospective exhibition opens at the Tate. The bombs look alarmingly like bombs. They glisten wickedly, stand more than 5ft high, cost £100 each to make and four of them are labelled: Fee, Fi, Fo, Fum, which Paolozzi thinks is a cynical comment on the kind of innocent names bombs and missiles tend to have. "I could be making Goyaesque silk-

screen prints of Belfast riots, of course," says Paolozzi, dismissing the idea as unsuited to the needs of anti-war art in 1971. He wants art, and especially his own mechanical brand of it, to be something which will confront people with the realities of their own lives; hence real bombs. "The important arts these days are the cinema, photograph, aero-dynamic design. Not historical curiosities like opera and ballet and abstract painting." But he promises that his bunch of bombs will be delivered to the Tate by lorry and not dropped on it.

Len Smith, meanwhile, welds on. Today

it is bombs, tomorrow it may be back to less—or more—sinister contract work for the Ministry of Defence (real). "Sometimes I have to bodge things a bit for Mr Paolozzi," he says, "and sometimes I have to tell him that some things won't work and that we'll have to stick this bit on somewhere else. But it's different, it's a challenge. I'm not saying I understand it, but I understand it more now than I did when I started, if you get what I mean."

Yes, says Paolozzi, Len Smith is also an artist. Len Smith, a welder for more than 30 years, smiles at that intriguing notion.

Story: Ian Jack Picture: Sally Soames

Bedless students  
crisis worsens

By Alex Finer

THIS YEAR'S record number of students face an unprecedented accommodation crisis. About 436,000 students will start university, college and polytechnic terms this autumn, 62,000 more than two years ago. But only about 8,000 extra beds have been officially provided over the same period.

The soaring cost of higher education has already led to the complete collapse of the Government's former policy of directly financing university residential building. Colleges must now raise the money on the open market, and qualify for small government cash subsidies only when buildings are completed.

Although the university sector still leads in providing student accommodation, only 15 such projects, totalling 3,500 places, have been completed in the past two years. The difficulty of obtaining loans, even at high interest rates, has reduced building projects to a trickle.

Polytechnics are even more short of cash. The present building programme for polytechnics includes less than £1 million for hostel accommodation at eight colleges.

The problem is made worse by the fall in privately-rented rooms available. These have dropped by 7.5 per cent in the past five years, while student numbers increased by 25 per cent.

The worst crisis is in cities where there are not only universities but also colleges of education and polytechnics.

Bob Hughes, Student Welfare Adviser and Lodgings Warden for Birmingham University, says: "I sent one student this week to eight addresses, but all had been taken by students from other colleges. The number of old houses with room for students is getting fewer every day because of city redevelopment."

Universities can still provide on average eight out of 20 students with residential accommodation. But at polytechnics and technical colleges, the ratio drops to one in 20.

In London, students attending 70 institutions of higher education compete for rooms and flats. Sir Douglas Logan, principal of London University, has said that 7,000 new landladies are urgently required. But many landladies no longer register with the university because it requires them to accept students of any race or colour.

Earlier this year, three student union presidents—at Newcastle, Bristol and Swansea—advised students not to apply to colleges in these towns because of the crisis. Last year, students had to sleep on floors or commute to college from up to 30 miles away. The National Union of Students are now against increasing student numbers unless adequate

plans are drawn up to increase the supply of accommodation.

Present government policy is to encourage colleges to arrange loan-finance schemes on the principle of self-help and the amount of money allocated for university residence grants dropped from £12.5m. in 1964 to £1.2m. last year. Ironically some areas receiving grants on completion of loan-financed projects, such as Hull, and Heriot Watt, in Edinburgh, do not suffer from the acute accommodation shortages present in other cities.

If the Government were prepared to offer loans to colleges at interest levels of about 5 per cent—34 per cent below the market rate—a higher level of accommodation would be reached. Colleges would be able to step up their own building projects.

The Robbins Committee Report in 1963 recommended that, because of the accommodation shortage, residential places should be provided for two-thirds of all new student intake. But the most recent Government planning paper envisages fewer than 30,000 new residential places to meet the expected increase of 390,000 extra students during the next decade.

## 'A' level in environment

SIXTH-FORMERS could begin studying ecology in a new A level subject by 1973 if proposals by the National Foundation for Educational Research are accepted by GCE examination boards and the Schools Council, writes Alex Finer. A detailed syllabus, with teaching notes and specimen exam papers, will be published tomorrow.

The new course is called Environmental Studies and was developed by a working party of teachers in Hertfordshire who last year met representatives from universities, colleges of education and professional institutions involved in town and country planning. The transcript of this conference is also published by the Foundation which regards the course as "an excellent example of progressive curriculum development."

Population growth, pollution, weather, world food production, wild life conservation and the need for urgent environmental planning will all be included in the A level's curriculum.

Teachers in several different subjects will contribute to course teaching and sixth-formers will be expected to conduct special field projects. CSE and O level courses in Environmental Studies have already been recognised by some examination boards.



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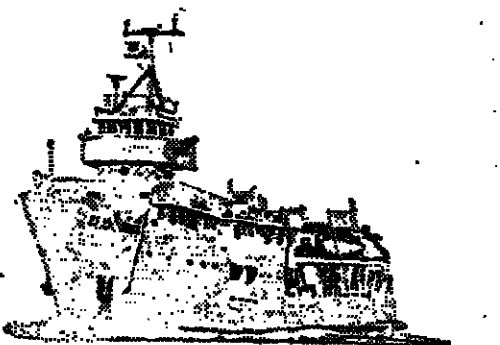
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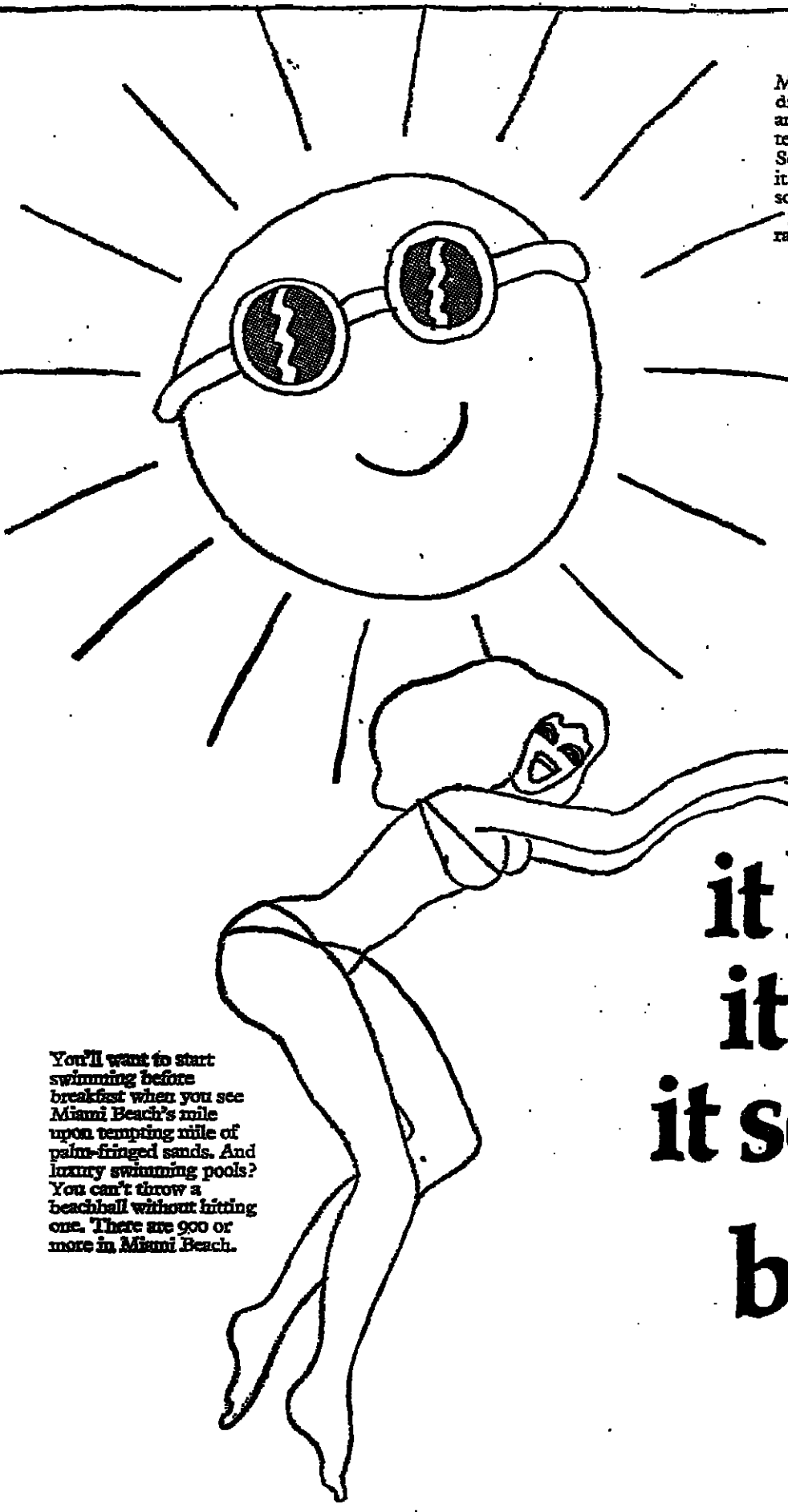
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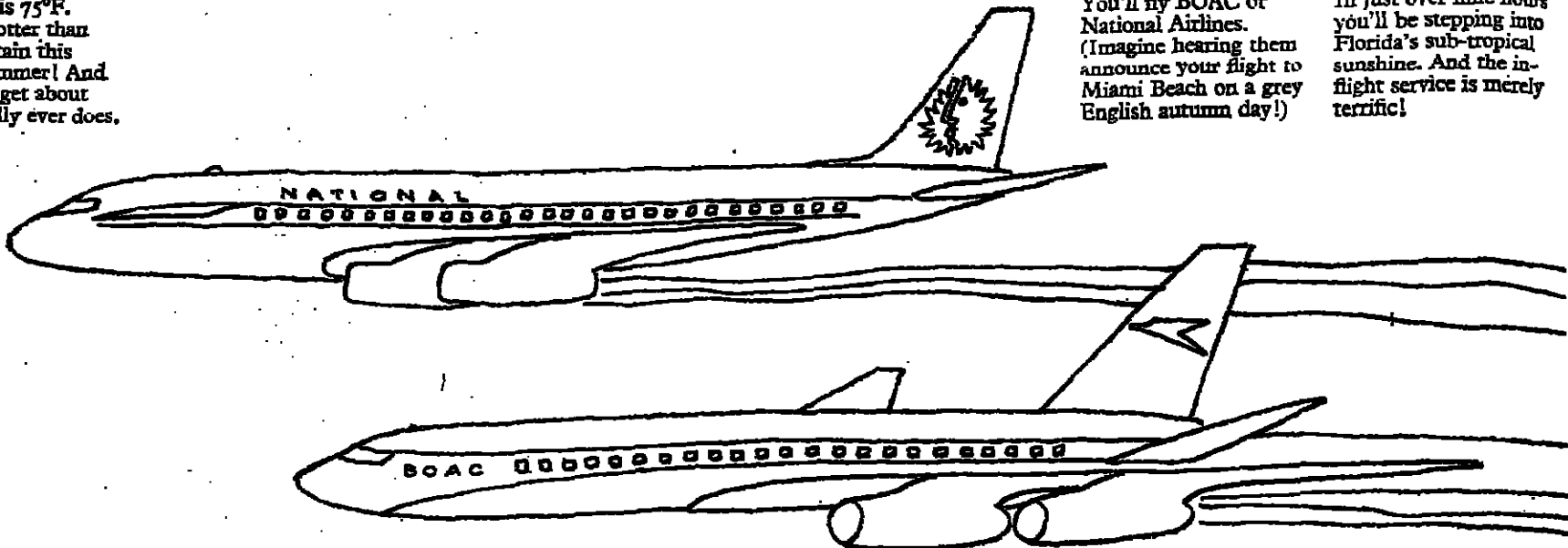




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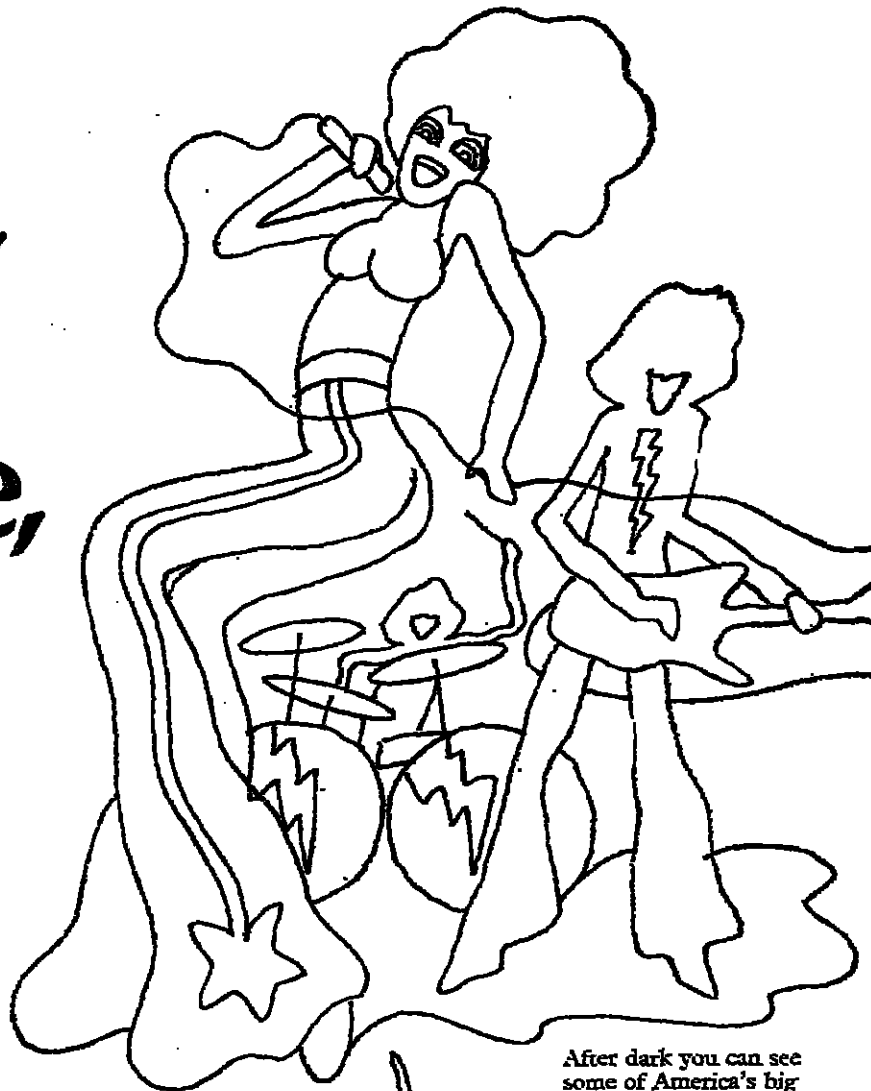
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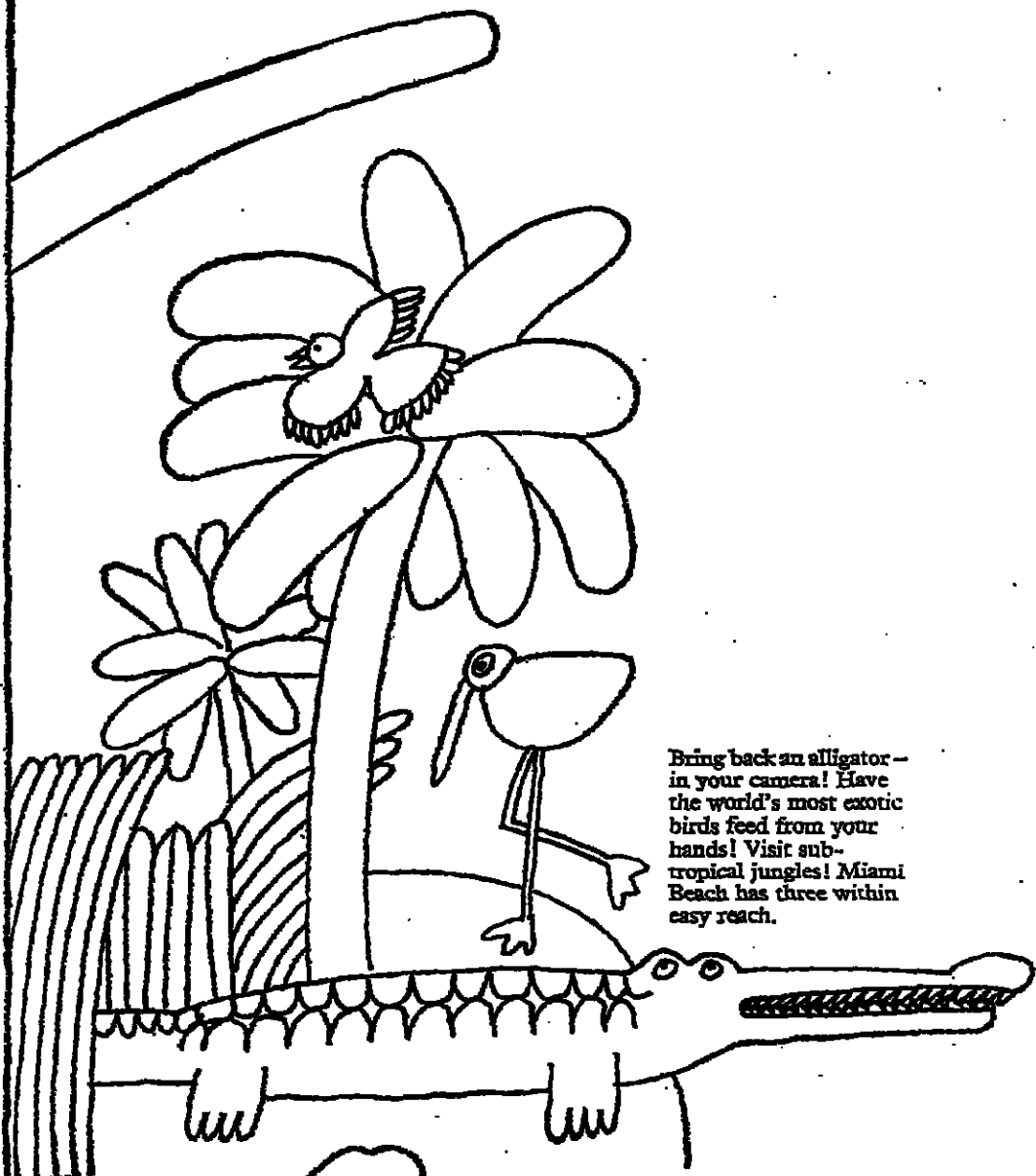
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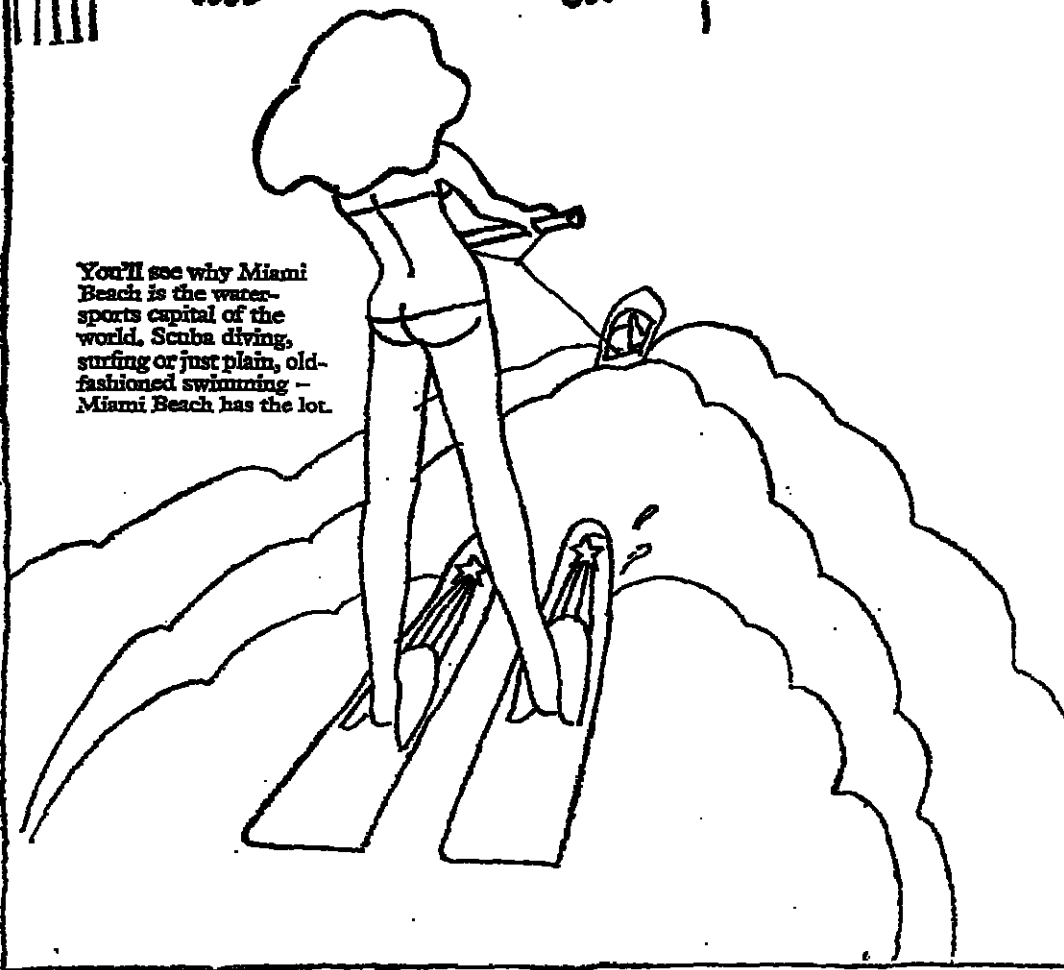
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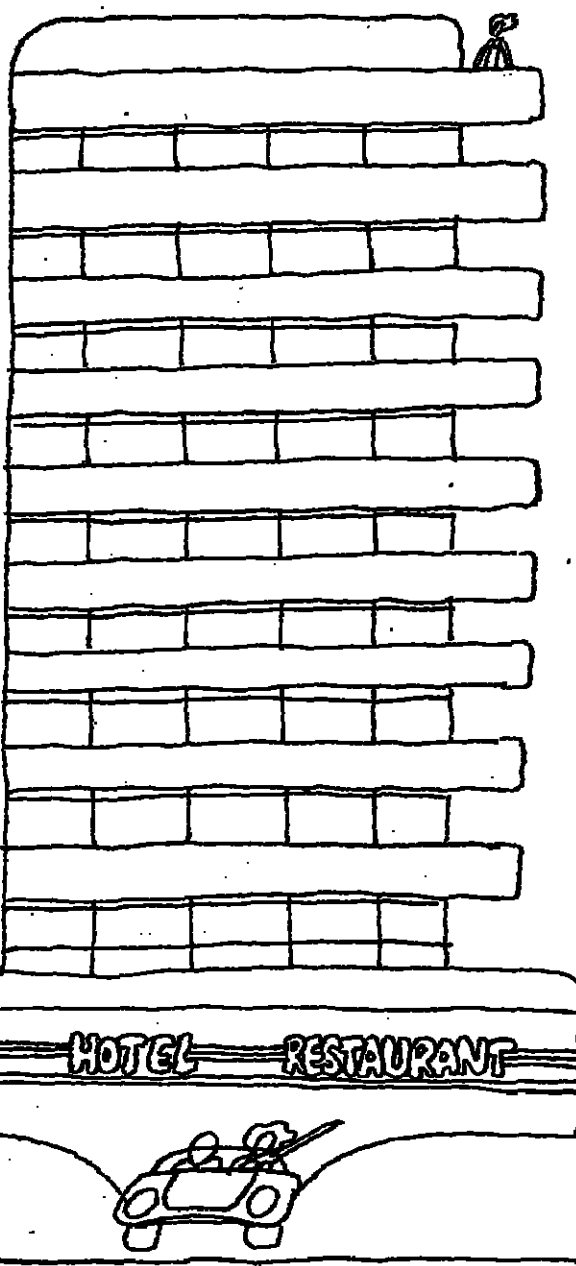


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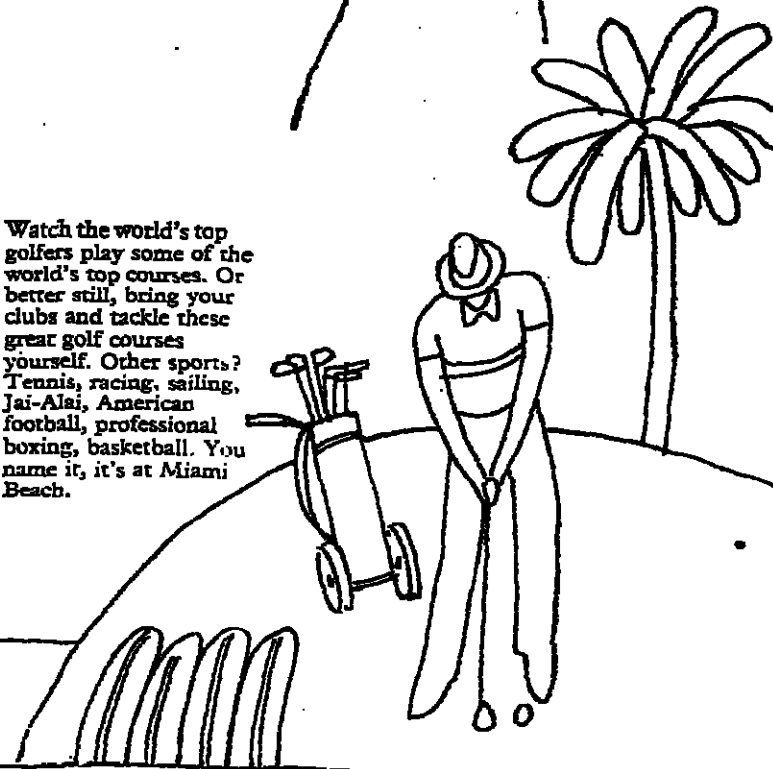
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## inquiries by parents are flooded

by Alex Finer

Enquiries on degree and other advanced courses at polytechnic and technical colleges are disappearing even faster this year. A preliminary sample by the Department of Education and Science shows that, compared with last year, applications to see the local advisory officers who still want a place should contact their local officer for advice about remaining vacancies (see chart).

from local education authorities or the Department of Education and Science, Room 107, Curzon St., London, W1V 6AA

### The Sunday Times DEGREE SERVICE



# Chinatown: case of the desirable ghetto

Stephen Fay on the  
Americans who don't  
want to catch the  
desegregation bus

FOURTEEN years ago today, Governor Orval Faubus of Arkansas tried to stop nine black children going to the high school in Little Rock and President Eisenhower had to send in paratroopers to change the Governor's mind. People in the northern states wondered at the primitive nature of southern politics.

Last week, despite a predictable rear-guard action by Governor George Wallace of Alabama, many schools in southern states that had not already done so integrated so that the ratio of blacks to whites was much the same as in the community at large. In the North, however, at the motor manufacturing town of Pontiac, Michigan, 10 buses that would have transported children to schools to achieve the statistically correct ratio of black children to white were blown up and burned out.

The American school problem has shifted North and moved out West. This means that President Nixon is not pursuing an isolated southern strategy when he tries to undermine the good will of the Supreme Court on the subject of busing children. The Court assumes that the more children of different races live together, the fewer will be the inequalities between them.

The President, on the other hand, tells school boards throughout the country to do as little as they can without actually breaking the law. And his inaction does him no harm in Massachusetts, Michigan, and California, where feelings run rather higher now than they do in the South.

Just as many Americans have strong opinions about busing children to achieve racial balance in schools as they have about Vietnam. But alliances are not formed simply on each side of a racial barricade.

There are sound and sympathetic reasons why a child should go to school in his immediate neighbourhood. There is a well defined sense of community in a school and parents can be actively involved in its



Black power salute from integrated student at Austin, Texas: problems for the white folks who just want to be neighbourly

operation. But when the neighbourhood is black, the value of community is reduced because of poor schools which multiply the inequalities created by colour.

The Supreme Court has put equality before neighbourliness, and in doing so has disturbed a vast number of communities of neighbourhood whites.

An acquaintance of mine who lives in Kansas City, a capitalist of good heart and sound intentions, worries that to state his opposition to comprehensive busing is to be vulnerable to accusations of racism. He does not

feel free to reject the priorities ordered by the Supreme Court, despite his inclination to do so. But many other Americans do not feel similarly restricted.

The strangest group of dissenters is in San Francisco where busing is to be introduced this month. The most outraged critics are coming from Chinatown. The Chinese fear that families will grow apart if their children have to go to schools miles away in which they are only a small minority.

The San Francisco school authorities have decided that the

Chinese were living in a ghetto. They cannot easily deny it since 50 to 60 per cent of the city's Chinese population is crowded into Chinatown. In the Comodore Stockton School—the most extreme example admittedly—1,074 of the 1,111 pupils last year were Chinese.

So the leaders of the community do not deny it exists in a ghetto. They simply argue that the ghetto is where they choose to live.

Dr Denis Wong, a chemist who speaks for the San Francisco Chinese, states emphatically:

"You can't take our freedom away to give it to someone else. They are insisting on the freedom to preserve a cultural identity. America may have been intended as a melting pot of races by nineteenth century idealists, but the Chinese are stubbornly refusing to melt."

In 10 years from now," Dr Wong says apocalyptically, "these social experimenters will be assigning you, telling you who you are going to marry, where you are going to live and what job you are going to have."

Elsewhere in California last week, however, a court reached a judgment which may eventually show that the Supreme Court and its critics have been wrong in emphasising race. Taxes on property rather than taxes on incomes are still the main source of finance for American schools, and the court judged this to be unfair. In a poor suburb of Los Angeles called Baldwin Park, for example, residents paid a school tax of five dollars and forty-eight cents on each \$100 of the assessed value of their property, yet they were not able to contribute half as much as Beverly Hills where taxes are only two dollars and thirty-eight cents on each \$100.

One reason why blacks have been so poorly educated for so long is, of course, that they have never had as much to spend as whites. And it is likely that if progressive income taxes were used to finance schools, and qualitative differences largely disappeared, the demand for busing would fade away too.

But it would be a mistake to regard this as a panacea for the political and social problems created in the cities of the North by the prospect of intensive busing. A solution based so flagrantly on class could easily stir as much opposition as one based on race.

## Ky threat to destroy Thieu denied

By Derek Wilson  
Saigon

VICE-PRESIDENT Nguyen Cao Ky yesterday categorically denied newspaper reports that he had threatened to "destroy" President Thieu if he persisted in holding the October Presidential elections. The Vice-President's office, rejecting the story which was attributed to sources close to Air Vice-Marshal Ky, said that the Vice-President wished to reaffirm once again that "nobody may act in the name of sources close to the Vice-President" in order to make public information concerning the Vice-President.

The cynicism of this denial lies in the fact that Vice-President Ky had jokingly warned a group



Thieu: extra protection.

of correspondents, of whom I was one, the previous day that he might well shelter behind the normal journalistic practice of quoting "sources close to the Vice-President" so that he could take cover from possible legal retaliation, such as a move to impeach him.

President Thieu carefully refrained yesterday from commenting on his rebellious deputy's virtual declaration of war. His only reference to it, made during school opening ceremonies, was that he wished to verify the story first. There were two armoured personnel carriers on hand to give the President extra protection.

The Vice-President told us on Friday that he would eliminate the President within 28 days, either through verbal pressure or violence. He said his pledge was the first salvo in a campaign to persuade the President to abandon his intention of standing unopposed in the October 3 election and treating it as a vote of confidence.

Talking to us in his large, heavily guarded villa inside the sprawling Air Force base just outside Saigon, Vice-President Ky had said angrily: "I will destroy Thieu and his clique." He had claimed, with a sly grin, that he was South Vietnam's specialist in coups d'état, that the Americans would not intervene, that he was determined to thwart a dictator, and that he could obtain enough support—even in passive shape—from the army. It was hard to believe that it was all empty bravado.

Thus the former air vice-marshal, at an impulsive romantic with a narcissistic hero complex, has emerged more clearly than ever as the catalyst of the opposition to President Thieu, and has confirmed the growing impression here that a one-man election on October 3 is not inevitable.

Although President Thieu has promised in a de Gaulle fashion television broadcast, to resign if the election fails to provide him with a clear vote of confidence, it is still not certain how voters will react. But it is clear that if he wishes it, his army of officials can easily influence the population to secure a vote of confidence—just as they obtained a majority in Parliament for him in last week's National Assembly elections.

## Egypt tests Sams

Egypt's armed forces have just completed two weeks of large-scale manoeuvres. Her Soviet-supplied Sam missile network was involved.

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It's all about home extensions and gardens.







## Teeth: why the rot has set in

CAY is a bit like the common cold, still incurable. All with a hole in the tooth is a preventive dentistry is still an

ence. A normal, "healthy" English the chances are that you have as d teeth as years. If you are over e no holes in your teeth then ne amongst a thousand decaying and if you are 50 the odds are ill by now be wearing a com- and gleaming set of false ones. he trouble is that we just don't We expect bad teeth. This is reflected in the sale of tooth ly 0.8 per person per year, on two months' supply of toothpaste. But that is hardly the main as Professor Gerald Winter of Dental Institute in London, says, probably no relation between ing and dental decay in the front ource it may be healthy for the have any real effect you would sh your teeth for at least an And the popular belief (encour- British Dental Association's own ts) that an apple is just as effec- not bear scrutiny. The cleansing ountweighed by the amount of ntains.

taste of the problem, as it were, ongue along your teeth and you certain to feel a nasty scum, ose to the gum and between them. u can't feel it, it is there. It is al Plaque. Plaque is a soft d mass of bacteria. It is formed ou eat or drink and some foods of it than others. In human s it has been consistently deman- sugar produces more plaque than other food. Babies who are fed el comforters like sweet milk or elop far worse teeth than those

ation is simple enough. While ting, saliva does much to keep the an, but within five minutes after- plaque begins to form acid on the teeth. Thus, with nothing away, gradually sets to work on the enamel surface.

hat is known of the chain of fatal is clear that there are several which dental decay can be attacked. of course, people should not eat is which produce acid. But then u keep off sugar and carbohydrates. Alternatively it should theoretically e to deactivate the bacteria and producing acid. Failing that, the selves could be protected against s of the acid. Unfortunately, the od that has so far been successful -strengthening the teeth.



### Fluoride row

IS still only one effective and d method — adding fluoride to r supply. Fluoride is a chemical, already present to a greater or cent in all water, research in the states and here has shown that from al point of view the optimum con- is one part per million. More it can cause nothing if the teeth; s not really strengthen them. idence in favour of fluoride is both ding and overwhelming. To take recent example, Professor John of the Eastman Institute has sur-

IN THE NEXT few weeks a new cam- paign is being launched in an attempt to persuade us to look after our teeth. Denta decay is still the most common disease in the country, affecting 95% of the population. William Shawcross and Priscilla Hodgson explain why dental research has still found no cure for it, but is exploring new ways of keeping it at bay.

### Onward Christian molar



munching as before

Regular check-ups save your teeth and save your money.

A new use for the pun as propaganda

veyed the teeth of 386 children aged 15 from the fluoride community of West Hartlepool and compared them with 381 children from the non-fluoride area of York. He found that the Hartlepool children had 45 per cent fewer cavities. Similar spectacular results have been reported in almost all comparisons of fluoridated and non-fluoridated areas. The scheme is supported by the World Health Organisation, the British Dental Association and the BMA, not to mention all three British parties. Yet resistance to the scheme, both here and throughout the world, remains fanatical. World-wide only 150 million people yet have the benefit of fluoride water; and in this country only some 3 million.

The protest is usually one of principle: last July, Councillor R. B. Burns of Marple, Cheshire declared that fluoridation would be "contrary to a precedent set at the Nuremberg War Trials. It is taking powers upon ourselves which doctors do not have." But some parts of the country already naturally have what doctors consider the optimum amount of fluoride in the water supply, that is one part per million. South Shields is just such an area; the children born and brought up there have only about half the decayed teeth of children in neighbouring North Shields where there is only 0.25 parts of fluoride per million in the water.

What is no so clear is just how fluoride works. There seems to be little doubt that it penetrates the enamel and reduces its solubility (all enamel contains some fluoride, anyway). Some researchers however believe that fluoride is not only a preventive but can also help combat tooth decay after it has begun.

Professor Neil Jenkins of The Nottingham University Dental School, thinks that fluoride attacks the acid in the plaque as well as strengthening the enamel. Thus the teeth are protected in two ways. After experiments with his students and researchers, Professor Jenkins thinks that, amazingly enough, plaque may actually store fluoride. All of which has encouraged new methods of applying fluoride. In Germany experiments to develop a fluoride varnish are being conducted, and here in England more and more of the big toothpaste firms are beginning to cash in on the fluoride bonanza and launch new brands containing it. The concentration of fluoride in these pastes is about ten times as strong as in the water supplies, but so far there is no evidence to show that this has led to the mottling of teeth.



### New defences

SOME OF the most intensive research into alternative methods of saving teeth is at present being carried out by Dr William Bowen in the Royal College of Surgeons' dental research farm in Kent. He is looking for a method by which food can be prevented from interacting with the dangerous bacteria. The first line of attack is vaccination. Used on monkeys a vaccine of whole live bacteria has shown a considerable reduction in decay. So far it cannot be used in humans because it still is not possible to isolate exactly the particular bacteria which cause the damage. Perhaps more helpful is the use of additives to certain kinds of foods, especially sugar, to reduce their toxic effects. Bowen has conducted experiments to show that if you add calcium glycerophosphate to such foods, it will act as a buffer against acid production. There is also the possibility (not yet proven) that it will reduce the amount of plaque actually formed on the teeth. Bowen has had successful results after adding the substance to his monkey's diets but he has not yet begun clinical trials on humans.

In Australia, however, such research has been carried out on humans by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, a body which has, of course, enormous vested interest in trying to render sugar harmless to the teeth. In tests involving 1,500 children over three years, the company claims significant success. The children were divided into two groups, of which one was fed its normal diet and the other one containing a calcium glycerophosphate product christened "Anticay". In this group, says the company's report, "there was a significant overall reduction in dental cases of about 20 per cent."

Research is also being carried on at the Eastman Institute in London on a method of coating the teeth completely in a plastic material which is impervious to the acid in the plaque. A clear plastic cement is spread on the teeth and then hardened by ultra violet light. So far the tests conducted in London have not been very successful, but in America much greater success has been reported by the dentist who started the process. It would, however, be a very expensive process unless adopted on a large scale.

So no experiment has yet produced the required breakthrough. It is perhaps a measure of the failure of preventive dentistry that the dentist's armoury of drills, his skill in extracting old teeth and in fashioning new ones has far outpaced basic understanding of teeth and the way they decay. It will be a long time before those mechanical skills become redundant.

### MINORITIES

### The plight of the Tartars

NEARLY ALL countries which contain different ethnic groups have consequent problems of Government, but in the Soviet Union the difficulties are far greater than anywhere else. Just over 50 per cent of the population are Russians, but the rest is divided among 107 other nationalities.

All too often the Government in Moscow has found it impossible to control them without resort to methods that were little short of genocide. The history of just two of the minorities, the Crimean Tartars and the Volga Germans is traced with great accuracy and detail in a paper published by the Minority Rights Group last week.

Both peoples have had hard times. In 1921 an autonomous Republic was set up in the Crimea as "due compensation for all the wrongs of the Tsarist regime." But during the war several thousand Tartars made the error of fighting with the Germans against the Red Army and, in retribution, almost the entire 250,000 population was deported in conditions of great cruelty to the Urals, Siberia and Central Asia—at least as far from home as is Egypt from England. Those of them who did not die in transit have remained there ever since. After a long campaign, the race was officially rehabilitated in 1957 but repatriation to the Crimea has been consistently refused and those who made the journey home have faced either imprisonment or re-deportation. Their spokesman, General Grigorenko, has been confined to a mental hospital since mid-1969.

The 400,000 Volga Germans were understandably considered such a wartime security risk that they were deported to Siberia in 1941. They have not subsequently been treated as brutally as the Tartars and there is no comparable protest movement amongst them but such evidence as there is makes it very clear that they resent deeply their continued exile.

the Tartars report, more appropriate at the moment because since this year's 24th Party Congress there have been some suggestions that the Government may adopt a new policy towards the nationalities. Since 1959 the official policy has been one of "drawing together" (sblizhenie). Theoretically this should one day climax in the total merging of national identities into a unitary. But since Stalin's death Party theorists have played down that goal in the interests of national calm, arguing that it must await a later staging-post on the road to Communism. Now, however, several writers and officials are declaring that sblizhenie is not enough and that the grand moment for integration and the sloughing of all national identities has finally arrived. If that becomes official dogma, then the Tartars and the Germans will have to wait an awful lot longer before they're allowed home.

William Shawcross

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Polaris subs between  
to 70 day underwater.

He complained that  
marines in his watch  
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th them more.  
Investigation was begun  
21, 1971. The investi-  
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3 top secret informa-  
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investigated who also had  
ret clearances, one,  
Corporal Brown,  
d using marijuana  
one named Ford denied  
rugs, and three named  
Reed and Statcavage  
to answer. Five more  
embers, another Brown,  
Kestel, O'Neal and Tol-  
iso admitted using mari-  
but said it was only

a Navy memorandum of  
29, 1971, said that LSD  
sed on the Canopus as  
marijuana and that 10  
members were charged.  
rmore, it said there had  
seven earlier investiga-  
of drug abuse on the

# DRUGS and the missile crews

American journalist  
FLORA LEWIS presents  
disturbing evidence  
of drug-taking in US  
nuclear warfare units

Canopus since it had arrived  
at Holy Loch in May, 1970.  
This known narcotics usage  
aboard the Canopus is not  
unusual when related to the  
incidence in other commands  
the memo said.

Chatting with crew members,  
Perian was told that drug  
taking was common on the  
tender and drugs were passed  
to men serving on Polaris  
crews. The Navy has not dis-  
closed precisely what jobs the  
men held, but those with top  
security clearance have access  
to nuclear missiles or to the  
vital communications equip-  
ment which controls them. A  
nuclear tender can't fire mis-  
siles, but it stores them, helps  
load them on the subs, and  
serves as home base while the  
subs prow the oceans awaiting  
the signal to fire.

Each sub carries 16 missiles,  
some the original A-1 Polaris  
with a single nuclear warhead,  
some the later A-3 missile  
which can fire three atomic  
blasts at three separate targets,  
and a few have the new  
Poseidon which carries 10  
separate warheads on each  
missile.

SINCE THE PUBLIC became  
aware of the high amount of  
heroin addiction in the Army,  
little attention has been paid  
to marijuana, LSD, and other  
synthetic drugs. They have  
come to be considered trivial.  
Nonetheless, reports from  
Vietnam show these "soft  
drugs" can cause fatal  
accidents to men under stress.

An official report of the  
American Division, obtained by  
Congressional investigators  
touring Vietnam in January  
1971, gave three examples of  
how men in that unit had  
killed themselves while high on  
marijuana. The report didn't  
even try to say how many  
stoned GIs had caused the

death of others, but it pointed  
out that this was an obvious  
result of drug use in combat.

In one of the three suicide  
cases, PFC Ralph W. Hunt was  
noticed to be high on drugs  
during a combat mission. The  
chaplain put him into a heli-  
copter to take him back to  
base. At 17.15 hours on August  
1, 1970, the Army report said,  
Hunt jumped from the heli-  
copter telling the chaplain he  
could float to earth. They were  
1,500 feet in the air. The  
chaplain told the division  
surgeon that "pieces of his  
body were collected and put in  
a bag and sent back to the  
States."

Another case cited by the  
American report, intended to  
help educate soldiers on the  
dangers of drugs, said a  
trooper on marijuana pulled  
the pin of an M-26 grenade and  
put it under his chin. In  
another case, four men held a  
pot party in a bunker. One  
pulled a grenade and three  
died.

POLARIS SUBMARINE DUTY  
is composed of long stretches  
of intense boredom punctuated  
with regular periods of stress.  
About once a week, though  
never on a precise schedule,  
the subs go on alert and must  
be able to launch their weapons  
within 15 seconds. The crews  
never know until afterwards  
whether the alert is a practice  
drill or the real thing.

Red trigger in  
a computer room

In October, 1969, the Navy  
investigated 38 men of the  
USS Nathan Hale's 140-man  
crew on charges of drug abuse.  
The investigation came after  
one seaman had a nervous  
breakdown, and told his psy-  
chiatrist there was widespread  
use of narcotics on the Nathan  
Hale, a Polaris sub.

Eighteen men were cleared  
of the charges, eight were  
warned and transferred to  
other duty, and 12 were dis-  
charged. The Navy did not  
disclose their names or their  
jobs, but said that six had jobs  
for which special "reliability  
screening" was required. All  
but one of the men were found  
to have been using marijuana.

and one had also admitted  
taking LSD and hashish.

According to the Navy's re-  
port, all the drug-taking took  
place on shore while the men  
were off duty and the Nathan  
Hale was undergoing a long  
overhaul at Groton in Con-  
necticut, presumably to convert  
its missile tubes to accommodate  
the three-headed A-3 Polaris.

One of the seamen involved  
was transferred to shore duty  
in Vietnam. There he told  
friends that drugs were often  
used while the Nathan Hale  
was submerged on mission,  
although "at sea hashish was  
preferred because the odour is  
not so noticeable as  
marijuana.

"We would work six hours  
and then have 12 hours off," he  
said. "To smoke hashish, I  
would go up to the galley and  
get a piece of aluminium foil,  
go to the upstairs toilet  
and smoke. The smoke would  
go through the foil directly into  
the exhaust fan, be absorbed in  
the ventilation system and dis-  
appear."

The seaman did not say what  
were his exact duties on the  
sub, but he had access to the  
missile control room, where  
the button would be pressed if  
ever the missiles were  
launched, and he was able to  
describe it.

"It's a small room with  
almost nothing in it but com-  
puters," he said. "The door is  
bullet-proof and weighs 150  
pounds. The launcher looks  
like an ordinary telephone, ex-  
cept where the dial ought to  
be there's a red trigger."

Sometimes we would fan-  
tise about taking over the sub  
and letting go the missiles. We  
knew how to do it."

The USS Holland, a sister  
ship of the Canopus, is now on  
station at Rota, Spain. It, too,  
has had one case of drug taking  
revealed. A 30-year-old seaman,  
Robert Sims of Dallas, Texas,  
was arrested by Spanish police  
for smuggling hashish from  
Morocco when he was returning  
to his post on the Holland after  
leave.

A Navy spokesman said later  
that Sims' job on the Holland  
was a minor one, not involv-  
ing access to the nuclear  
weapons, but there was no  
effort to deny that the Holland,  
too, had its drug problem.

Civilian police were also re-  
sponsible for bringing to light  
drug cases in the Air Force  
and the Army.

On November 24, 1969, Cali-  
fornia narcotics agents arrested  
six men assigned to the  
Strategic Air Command's  
Castle base. The California  
Attorney-General's office said  
base officials informed them  
that four of the men,  
lieutenants, were bomber  
pilots and the other two were  
mechanics.

Later, the Air Force said  
three of the lieutenants were  
in training as co-pilots on the  
KC-135, the giant tanker that  
refuels the H-bomb laden B-52s  
in flight. The other, Lt. Thomas  
McDonagh, who admitted sell-  
ing marijuana and LSD, was on  
ground duty with the 93rd  
Headquarters Squadron. They  
lived together off base in what  
the California police called "a  
hippie-type pad with a picture  
of Ho Chi Minh on the wall."  
The drugs were found in their  
apartment.

The three lieutenants in  
training were released for lack  
of evidence. Charges against  
two sergeants who worked as  
mechanics were also dismissed,  
but one left the Air Force as a  
result of the incident.

The case was brought before  
a Congressional sub committee,  
which had been trying with  
little success to call the mili-  
tary's attention to the danger-  
ous spread of drug-taking  
among its men. Senator  
Thomas Dodd, the chairman,  
pointed out how many times he  
had called witnesses to show  
how bad the problem was, and  
how regularly Pentagon officers  
would blandly reply that it was  
"minor."

NONETHELESS, just after  
public disclosure of the mas-  
sacre at My Lai and the revela-  
tion that half the men in Lt  
Calley's company used mari-  
juana and half of Sgt  
Charles West's squad had  
been high on marijuana six  
hours before that operation,  
the Secretary of Defence set up  
a secret task force to look into  
the drug problem.

Admiral William Mack was  
in charge. He later testified  
about the Castle air force base  
incident, saying that "as of

today we do not know of any  
case in the service where the  
national security has been  
jeopardised"—that is, where  
a nuclear bomb or missile was  
nearly fired without authorisa-  
tion. However, he pointed out  
that all Pentagon reports on  
drugs were "misleading."

## A surprise visit by an armed MiG

"The Defence Department  
never really knew and does not  
know now what the amount  
of drug use is in the armed  
services because this kind of  
data is hard to come by," Mack  
said. "Therefore, they stuck to  
what they did know which was  
the number of cases they had  
investigated. This is very mis-  
leading... the only thing you  
can deduce from this is the  
number of cases investigated."

Mack was also quizzed about  
the "Cuban MiG" case. On  
November 2, 1969, a fully  
armed MiG-17 slipped into  
Homestead air force base in

Florida, landing not far from  
President Nixon's plane, Air  
Force One. The President  
was on holiday nearby.

The MiG turned out to be  
piloted by a Cuban defector  
who only wanted asylum, but  
the incident set off a national  
uproar because it showed that  
the elaborate radar warning  
system to protect the US  
against surprise attack could be  
penetrated with ease.

About that time, Florida  
police had arrested on drug  
charges some GIs assigned to  
Homestead, so investigation of  
the grave gap in the air de-  
fences turned to the question  
of whether the radar operators  
had failed to spot the intrud-  
ing plane because they were  
high on drugs.

That was not the case. The  
MiG sneaked in because the air  
and ground warning systems  
just weren't switched on. But  
the inquiry did discover 35  
drug users and sellers among  
the men assigned to the Nike-  
Hercules missile battalion  
guarding the base. Nike-  
Hercules is a ground-to-air

nuclear missile which can  
shoot down planes or cruise-  
missiles launched from sub-  
marines.

The 35 were all enlisted men,  
most of them between 19 and  
22 years old. Nine of them  
were found to be selling as well  
as using drugs. One had been  
cleared for top secret work,  
31 for secret work.

No names were disclosed.  
But under intense and eventu-  
ally angry questioning from  
Congress, the Army revealed  
in a secret hearing that 15 of  
the men were on Nike-Hercules  
crews and two others were  
"fire distribution crewmen,"  
people who worked the missile  
firing control system.

Later, Admiral Mack  
explained that this had not  
risked unauthorised firing of a  
nuclear missile because "only  
10 [of the convicted men] had  
positions of responsibility, and  
there was only one per battery.  
In other words, no battery had  
more than one case in it." And,  
as he went on to say, "The  
precautions we have for map-  
ping the sensitive areas, which  
are very vital to us, include  
the provision that no one man  
can initiate or carry on the  
firing sequence of a battery."

It takes two to set off an  
atom bomb or missile.

SO FAR AS IS KNOWN, there  
has never been an accidental  
or unauthorised explosion of a  
nuclear weapon anywhere in  
the world. There have been  
H-bombs lost and never  
recovered, and H-bombs  
dropped by accident, spraying  
deadly plutonium powder over  
areas in Morocco, Spain, and  
Greenland. But atomic explo-  
sions are not easily triggered  
and the machinery has proven  
reliable.

The experts, both military  
and civilian, have always  
known that the real danger is  
the human factor, which can  
never be so reliable. That is  
why it is arranged that two men  
must work together.

But it takes only two. And  
that is why all the nuclear ser-  
vices have screening pro-  
grammes which are supposed  
to keep out unstable men and  
to detect those who are psycho-  
logically weak, such as drug  
takers. Yet, in each of these  
retorted and confirmed inci-  
dents, the investigations were  
begun as the result of an acci-  
dent or a complaint outside  
the responsible chain of com-  
mand, not because the screen-  
ing programme worked.

"What can you do?" Pen-  
tagon spokesmen say. "Drugs  
infect the society. They're  
bound to get into the military."  
Sadly true. And they are bound  
to get into units trained to fire  
nuclear weapons. Terrifyingly  
true.

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Pan Am

## East Pakistan: the task of the UN

PETER SHORE

(Peter Shore, MP, a former  
Labour Cabinet Minister, has  
just returned from a visit to  
the India-East Pakistan border.)

A VISIT TO INDIA can leave one  
in no doubt about the magnitude  
of the Pakistani refugee problem.  
But at least in confronting these  
difficulties there is an overriding  
purpose in both the Indian Gov-  
ernment and the voluntary  
agencies to feed the refugees.  
This point must be stressed to  
bring out one of the crucial  
differences between the situation  
in West Bengal and in neigh-  
bouring East Bengal (East Paki-  
stan), still substantially in the grip  
of the Pakistani Army. For in  
East Bengal the relief of hunger  
is not the overriding aim of the  
Pakistani Government or Army.  
Their prime task, as the expulsion  
of eight million people from their  
own country has already made  
plain, is to hold East Bengal for  
Pakistan, at almost any cost. For  
the Bangla Desh resistance  
fighters' food inevitably has a  
much higher priority.

The prospects for famine are  
grim. The cyclone disaster in East  
Pakistan last November produced  
an estimated deficit for 1971 of  
up to three million tons of food  
grain. Since March 25, when the  
repression began, the West Paki-  
stan Army has reduced the pro-  
vince to chaos. The movement of  
food as of other supplies has  
been disrupted by the collapse of  
the civil administration, by Army  
requisitions, by military reprisals  
and by guerrilla sabotage. No one  
can tell what the East Bengal  
gross food deficit amounts to.  
The relief experts in the field  
point to November as the starting  
month of a major food crisis.

But even if the food can be  
brought to East Bengal who can  
be trusted to distribute it? There  
are overwhelming objections to  
handing it over to the West

Pakistan Army. It is not so much  
a question of the Army itself  
consuming the food—there are  
only 70,000 or so troops in East  
Pakistan and they would live off  
the land anyway—but the deli-  
berate political misuse of food  
which would follow as the Army  
and the local "peace committees"  
saw to it that their friends and  
collaborators were fed and their  
opponents went hungry. More-  
over the Pakistan Army only con-  
trols part of East Bengal. Enclaves  
held by the guerrillas certainly  
exist and these could grow  
substantially when the  
monsoon ends.

The obvious agents for the task  
of relief are the United Nations  
and the voluntary agencies. But  
to say "let the UN do it" is to  
beg some very difficult questions.  
For the aid donors of the West,  
as for the Bangla Desh resistors,  
there is a real danger, that UN  
relief teams will be so inadequate  
in number that, within the areas  
controlled by the Pakistan Army,  
the Army would in fact be run-  
ning relief, with the UN providing  
no more than a cloak of respect-  
ability. There is also the reason-  
able fear that the UN operation  
could be undertaken in a way  
that inadvertently increased the  
repressive power of the Pakistan  
Army.

The first requirement is to est-  
ablish quickly some relationship

of confidence between the UN and  
the Bangla Desh representatives.  
Obviously the Pakistani Govern-  
ment will not like it but they  
can hardly stop it and for its  
part the UN should not stand  
on ceremony. The Bangla Desh  
authorities must be brought into  
the planning and administration  
of food relief for overriding  
practical reasons—because of  
the areas they wholly or partly  
control and because of the impact  
their own military operations  
might have.

Secondly it is crucial that the  
UN recruits for this vast relief  
operation substantial numbers of  
workers. It is no good talking,  
as U Thant's office recently has,  
of "38 international recruited  
staff" since clearly this is a quite  
inadequate force to provide any  
guarantee that relief supplies will  
not be misused. They will need  
to recruit 1,000 or more, either  
directly as temporary UN per-  
sonnel or through a greatly  
expanded voluntary agency pro-  
gramme.

The urgency of all this cannot  
be overstressed. Not only is a  
great human disaster in the offing  
but the subsequent political  
effects could be incalculable.  
India has so far absorbed 8 mil-  
lion people from East Pakistan.  
They are not refugees from  
hunger. They are the refugees  
from oppression and fear. If  
hunger takes an increasing grip  
in East Pakistan in the months  
ahead yet another tide of refugees  
will flow across the borders.  
There is a real danger that this  
could sweep away not only the  
overstretched relief resources of  
India but the peace of the sub-  
continent as well.



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The Director of Research and Development will be in London from 4th to 18th October and will be available to interview interested applicants. For further information and preliminary interview, send a resume of experience and qualifications to Mr. H. K. Gilchrist, A.C.I. Ltd., Portland House, 6th Floor, Stag Place, London, S.W.1.

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## FIELD TRAINING OFFICER

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Experience of training and/or a thorough knowledge of interviewing techniques would be an advantage, although training is given to all successful candidates. Salary, inclusive of travelling, will be in the range of £1,190 to £2,175. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Social Survey Division, Somerset House, Strand, London WC2R 1LR. (01-636 2407, Ext. 171). Applications should be returned by 30 September, 1971.

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Further details and application form may be obtained from the Establishment Officer, Council of Industrial Design, 28 Haymarket, London, S.W.1. Please ST/333 and send an addressed foolscap envelope. reply. Applications should be returned by 17 Sept.

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by Neil All

Miss Myelnik, a  
Armenian who weighs  
pound more than the  
weight limit in profes  
though she is only 5  
achieved her record  
round as the discus  
in the sunshine, pas  
board with a globe p

## by Pamela Macgregor-Morris

WITH that gruelling 171 mile speed and endurance phase of the European horse trials championship nearly completed, Princess Anne has been a well liked figure on the field at Badminton, the coveted individual title currently held by Mary Gordon Watson with Cornishman.

Princess Anne and her brilliant little chestnut horse, who was bred by the Queen from the Argentine imported stallion, *Don Juan*, the Argentine polo pony formerly played by the Duke of Edinburgh, galloped around the formidable 33 mile cross-country test of the country cross as though they were riding over Poney Club fences.

In setting up the fastest time of the day, the pair were the only ones they jumped every fence clear and thus have only 18.8 to add to their dressage score on Thursday of 41.5 penalties on the 60 mile test.

At the Trout Hatchery No 27, where many more experienced riders received a ducking, the pair were as good as the like of steepchase pockey when Doubtless had pecked on landing in the water. The chestnut's back on terra firma was as good as the chestnut's back, she relinquished the reins and gathered up the slack and set off again to tackle the remaining six fences, not interfering with the horse's stride.

The pair were in good form, anance which must enhance her chances of achieving her dearest wish of winning the title in the Olympic Games at Munich next year.

All in all it was a great day for British and Dutch riders. The pair brought into the team from being first reserve, are currently second with 88.1 penalties. The pair are now in the top 10, the man are lying third with 97 penalties. In fourth place, with 115 penalties, are Janet Hodgson on Larkspur II, and the pair riding as an individual. Next comes Mark Phillips on Great Ovation with 120 penalties.

So three of the four British team

horses—Cornishman, Baccarat and Great Ovation—are already safely home and only Richard Meade and The Poacher remain to complete the course.

The Russians, who were in hot pursuit overnight, only three points behind have already had two horses eliminated and appear to have shot their bolt. Only Switzerland, who have already lost their best classified combination of Capt Paul Heurliemann and Grand Times,

remain to present any real challenge to Britain's hopes of retaining the title she has won twice off the reel.

The French were the only other team to remain in touch after the dressage on Friday, and they are now out of the hunt. Ireland had the misfortune to have their best horse, San Carlos, withdrawn, lame, and the Dutch and Italians have already shown themselves to be hopelessly outclassed.

**THE** new European ladies champion Ann Moore made sure of the Wills Gold Medal for the most consistent performance of the season at Hickstead by winning the Wills Tankard on Psalm. For the second day running a duel developed between the course winner Marion Mould and Miss Moore, writes Raymond Brookeward.

On Friday Mrs Mould turned Stroller so quickly into the big fences that Ann was forced to take a back seat. As the time for the Marion asked too much even of Stroller and crashed through a wide gap in the back. As the time for the round on the five-year-old Banderera, Marion left the way open for Ann.

At this time she made no mistake, sailing round the course on Psalm to easily beat Marion's time. Miss Moore, who has had an outstanding record in the past, was not so lucky, has never ridden better, and earlier in the day she jumped an immaculate round on the five-year-old Mandrake to win the qualifier for the Foxhunter final at the Horse of the Year Show.

At this time, too, the fortunate position of not only having two top class international horses, but also this young horse now undoubtedly has a replacement for the future.

For the first time since Elizabeth Edmondson was the Young Riders Champion in 1990, the title of

return to Wakes with 18 years old Margaret who defeated three of the British junior team to win an Golden Spring. This good horse was produced by Mr. J. H. Brough and he was a delighted spectator yesterday. "I didn't think he had the scope for this type of course," said Mr. Brough afterwards. "But he was most impressive at his first attempt in the international arena."

Coming towards the end of this pre-Olympic season, there is no doubt that the following horses are one of the favourites for a place in next year's Olympic Games in Munich.

**National Hunt**

**Racehorse Championships:**  
Finalist, 1. Ann Moore (Mudgrake); 2. George Hobbs (Lewins); 3. Miss A. Richardson (Belincho).

**Young Riders' Championships:**  
Winner, 1. Rebecca Richardson (Belincho) and Tony Noyes (Nether March).

**Willis Mickelston Tankard:** 1. Miss A. Moore (Palom), owner; 2. Mrs. M. B. C. Hobbs (Hobbs), Mowd.; 3. Mrs. R. C. Cooke (Strutler), Mrs. A. G. Field.

**Young Riders' Championship of Great Britain:** Winner, 1. Tony Noyes (Nether March), rider; 2. Michael Williams (Barnack), rider; 3. Rebecca Richardson (Belincho), owner.

**Regional Finals:** 1. Miss A. Moor (Mandrill); 2. Miss A. Richardson (Hobbs); 3. Miss R. Richardson (Noveno), owner.

**Ferry wins Darwen '71**

Mike Ferry (Bolton) won the Darwen seven-mile road race yesterday in a time of 20 minutes 16 seconds. He was riding from Birchfield. Bolton won the team

BOTH last year's finalists were early victims in the Harlequins seven-a-side tournament at the Sloop ground and went out in the first round. Harlequins were defeated 20-6 by Heriot's PF and Loughborough, who beat Harlequins in the final last year, were surprised to lose 13-0 to the visitors.

Perhaps it was the glorious weather or maybe the new scoring system which this season awards four points for a try instead of two, but 110 points were scored in the four first round matches as players, officials and press grappled with the unfamiliarity of a new game, strategy and conversion. Although the new scoring system is designed to put a premium on try-scoring no matter what position a player plays, it may have had a different result under the old system of scoring and there would not be a single penalty shot at goal.

It was not until the plate competition for first round losers that the new scoring system was based on the new scoring. Loughborough College were leading Cork Constitution 10-0 when Cork scored a try and Kiernan converted to give them a one-point victory which would have been a draw under the old system.

Incidentally all the early matches had even numbers in the score, which made the results look rather strange. But it was not until the Kiernan conversion gave them a one-point victory which would have been a draw under the old system.

Incidentally all the early matches had even numbers in the score, which made the results look rather strange. But it was not until the Kiernan conversion gave them a one-point victory which would have been a draw under the old system.

Harlequins' first season tournament with an extremely disappointing display against Heriot's. Although they were considerably under strength one felt they should have played better than this. Outpaced and outmanoeuvred they went under by 20-6.

Loughborough coach Carwyn James was present to see his own Llanelli win a splendid 22-12 victory over a hard-fighting Penryn side. Llanelli were the victors on their own turf but their Mathias burst away for that try of the afternoon, running more than one hundred yards from his own line to score between the posts at the other end of the field. After Harlequins increased their total to 10-0, Llanelli replied with two converted tries near the end.

Biggest cheer of the afternoon came for the return of Irish international Tom Kiernan, who was turning out for Cork Constitution and who scored a brilliant try with a conversion 25 yards out. But he could not save his side going down by 10-18 to St Luke's College.

Sale's victory over Loughborough College was especially praiseworthy because they only came into the competition at the last minute following the withdrawal of Bostons. But Loughborough were weakened by having three men in the England squad for Japan and were out of their depth. Llanelli took partly to two conversions by Sale stand-off Horton using the unusual method of a drop kick.

Loughborough rallied with two tries but could only convert one of them and lost 12-10. First team to enter the final was Llanelli who beat Heriot's 16-10 in the semi-finals.

Final: Heriot's 16-10, Llanelli 16-10.  
Penryn 10-12, Llanelli 22-12.  
St Luke's College 10-18, Loughborough 10-25.  
Sale 10-12, Llanelli 16-10.  
St Luke's College 10-18, Loughborough 10-25.  
Sale 10-12, Llanelli 16-10.

ANNA KONKINA of the Soviet Union just edged out Italy's Morena Tartagiani for the women's world road cycling championship gold medal at Mandrisio, Switzerland, yesterday in a run-in of the year's best. Cornelia Hage (Holland) took the bronze, Britain's Beryl Burton, twice former champion, did not escape the attentions of the Russians, and finished ninth.

The sentences imposed on nine Hungarian soccer players who went on strike in protest against the club coach in July were modified last Hungary's highest appeal forum. Six of the players have had their sentences reduced and they will be turned out for Budapest after December 31.

But the three still sentenced till the middle or end of 1972.

THE NORTH's oldest race—the white—will miles

Hallam Chase has attracted an entry of 47 with title holder Chris Elliott of Hallamshire defending at Sheffield today. Back marker is Yorkshire steeplechase champion Ian Wainwright, who will be trying to beat the course record of 19min 25sec held by European champion silver medallist Trevor Wright.

**MARK SPITZ**, of the United States, set a world record of 1 min 54.2 sec for the 200 metres freestyle during the match against East Germany in Leipzig. This is the tenth fastest time faster than the record set by fellow-American Don Schollander in 1968.

**IAN MATTHEWS** of Thames Valley Harriers narrowly retained his 100 metres title at the London Athletics Championships at West London Stadium. He raced home in 11.2 sec, faster than Charlie Kwaizui (Queen's Park Harriers).

## General Appointments

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**GROUP SALES MANAGER**

based in .

**THE MIDLANDS**

Age 35-45



Prestage Holdings Limited, the largest Vauxhall/Bedford main dealer in the Midlands, wishes to appoint an able aggressive Group Sales Manager. The successful applicant will be responsible to the Managing Director for all new and used passenger and commercial vehicle sales for Group, and he will lead and co-ordinate the activities of a team of General Managers and Branch Managers in Midlands.

He will preferably be aged between 35 and 45, have proven sales record and preferably now be occupying a Sales Director's position with a volume British franchise holder. In addition to volume sales, Prestage Holdings also markets vehicles through leasing and contract hire, and its appointee will be expected to vigorously exploit and expand in this field. Although his initial function will be to develop expansion and promotion of sales, he will be required to deal with the wider aspects of Management, and show professional attitude to the problems of organisation and financial control.

Prestage Holdings is part of the Mitchell Cotts Group, which is an international organisation with an expansionist attitude to its position in the vehicle distribution business in the U.K.

The post will carry an excellent salary and the successful candidate could expect to be promoted to the Board after a suitable period.

Full details of qualifications and experience should be enclosed in confidence to:

**MR. A. F. WARD, MANAGING DIRECTOR, PRESTAGE HOLDINGS LIMITED, PRESTAGE HOUSE, HOLLOWAY ROAD, BIRMINGHAM 1.**

Box No. replies should be addressed to THE SUNDAY TIMES, Thomson House, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1, unless otherwise stated. No original testimonials, references or money should be enclosed.

# County Borough of TEES

**Chief Executive Officer  
and Town Clerk (Designated)**

Applications are invited from persons able to demonstrate outstanding ability in top management, either in local government or elsewhere. The person appointed will be head of the Council's paid service and its principal adviser. He will be the leader of the Council's specialist officers, and will be responsible for—

- (a) the initiation and integration of the staff of this team to enable the Council to obtain optimum use of its expertise in determining its policies;
- (b) the general management of the Council's administration and the co-ordination and integration of inter-departmental efforts.

For these purposes, such person will have authority over all heads of departments.

To free the Chief Executive Officer and the Clerk of the Council of direct departmental responsibilities, the Council proposes appointing an Associate Town Clerk as the head of the Town Clerk's department.

The successful applicant will be Chief Executive Officer and Town Clerk Designate and, upon retirement of the present Town Clerk and Executive Officer in August, 1972, will take over the latter.

The salary will be £7,500 per annum until August 1972, when it will increase to not less than £8,000 per annum on taking over full duties. The amounts are subject to review in the light of the outcome of current national negotiations.

Applications (for which there is no official form but giving the names of two referees) should be sent in an envelope marked "Appointment of Chief Executive Officer and Town Clerk (Designate)" to be received by the 30th September, 1971.

**E. C. PARR,**  
**Town Clerk and Chief Executive Officer,**  
**Municipal Buildings,**  
**100, DUNDAS STREET, NORTH,**  
**TEESSIDE, TS1 3QX.**

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position involves administration of all personnel of the Company. He offers an exceptional opportunity to an individual prepared to accept the responsibility of maintaining the recruitment, employee relations, administration and contract negotiation of a rolling mill company.

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promotion thereafter is possible to higher posts.  
The weekly annual leave rising to 6 weeks after  
10 years service.

*Applications including details of age, qualifications  
and experience and giving the names of 2 referees  
should be sent to Mr R. G. Thomson, Department  
of Health and Social Security, Room 405, Ivybridge  
House, 1 Adam Street, London, WC2, by the  
7th September 1971.*

No. replies should be addressed to THE SUNDAY TIMES,  
Newspaper House, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1, unless  
otherwise stated. No original testimonials, references or money  
should be sent.





Clay Regazzoni  
31 Switzerland  
Ferrari

Ronnie Peterson  
27 Sweden  
STP March-Ford

Francois Cevert  
27 France  
Elf Tyrrell-Ford

Jackie Stewart  
32 Scotland  
Elf Tyrrell-Ford

Rolf Stommelen  
28 Germany  
Surtees-Ford

Reine Wisell  
30 Sweden  
Gold Leaf Lotus-Ford

Andrea de Adamich  
29 Italy  
STP March-Ford

Tim Schenken  
28 Australia  
Brabham-Ford

Emerson Fittipaldi  
24 Brazil  
Gold Leaf Lotus-Ford

THE hottest property on any Grand Prix grid at present is undoubtedly Ronnie Peterson, tall, blond, affable and slightly shaggy, an almost archetypal Swede, whose first drive was at the wheel of his father's biker's van, delivering bread in Orebro, west of Stockholm. He graduated to go-karts, designed by his father because, for one thing, he wouldn't fit into production karts. "He seems to have been six-feet-two ever since he was four," said a friend. Later came Formula 3 and then Formula 2, where he currently leads the European Championship.

Now towards the end of his very first season in a Formula 1 works team—the March team from Blois—Peterson is only three points short of being world championship runner-up to Jackie Stewart. The outcome of the Austrian Grand Prix three weeks ago made it certain that Stewart could not be beaten to this year's title by anyone else. However, all the other positions remain wide open, to be fought for today in the last European round—the Italian Grand Prix at the Monza auto-

## THE YOUNG PRETENDERS

Maxwell Boyd looks at the new generation of drivers laying claim to the throne of Jackie Stewart

drome, outside Milan—and in the final two rounds to come, in Canada and the United States.

As a result, Peterson has recently been wooed with lucrative offers from other Grand Prix teams to the considerable irritation of March, who already have him under contract for next year and expect him to stay. As a measure of his success, Peterson is already a tax fugitive, now trying to take refuge as a Swiss resident, like Stewart.

The billing for Formula 3 races in Sweden a few years ago advertised "Ronnie versus Reine". The former was Peterson, the latter Reine Wisell, a fellow-countryman of similar Nordic appearance and build, who is now No. 2 to Emerson Fittipaldi in Colin Chapman's Lotus team. A hardy campaigner earlier this year in that overgrown vacuum cleaner, the Lotus turbine car,

Wisell has a successful Formula 3 and Formula 5000 career behind him. But, without Peterson's flair and natural ability, some authorities already see him as no more than a good "second eleven" man in Formula 1.

Not so Fittipaldi, the youngest member of the Grand Prix circus, who was pitched into Lotus team leadership on Jochen Rindt's death at Monza last year. Looking older than his years, this talented Brazilian, who started his career at 15 and spent four years racing almost everything on wheels, has recovered sufficiently from a mid-season road car crash to challenge Peterson and Jackie Ickx for the

runner-up title. With years of racing ahead, Fittipaldi is certainly potential world champion material.

So, too, if he lasts the pace he sets himself, is Clay (Gianclaudio) Regazzoni, the oldest, fastest and, some say, the wildest of motor racing's young lions. In Formula 2, of which he was 1970 European champion, Regazzoni's none-too-textbook driving technique often left Jackie Stewart speechless with rage. But his Italian Grand Prix win at Monza last year showed there was more to this stocky, thick-set, Italian-Swiss than sheer bravado. A victim this year of the Ferrari's unreliability, Regazzoni now only needs

a car to match his fierce skill in Formula 1, though such aggression at the wheel could bring trouble before it brings a world title.

A likely contender for the title of "rookie of the year" in 1971 is the Parisian, Francois Cevert, brother-in-law of the top French driver, Jean Pierre Belloc, and likely to challenge his reputation before long. Despite matinee-idol good looks (he is a former escort of Brigitte Bardot) and a taste for the swinging, discotheque life, Cevert has proved a worthy No. 2 to Jackie Stewart in the Tyrrell team by following Stewart twice over the line this year in second place. Ken Tyrrell is said to have found Cevert "in the small print at the bottom of his contract with Elf"—the French oil company. It seems the sponsor, for once, was right.

Cast in the Graham Hill-Denny

Hulme mould is Tim Schenken, a dark, lanky and quiet Australian with a talent for the sheer hard graft of motor racing. No born virtuoso, Schenken has had to scratch his way up the ladder—like Hill he earned his first drives as a mechanic—never too confident when things go right, endlessly patient and philosophical when they don't. The promise is there but it remains to be seen whether he can work his way to a permanent place at the top.

Peering through spectacles behind their crash helmets and visors when they race, and correspondingly serious about the game, are Andrea de Adamich and Rolf Stommelen. The former, from a wealthy Tuscan family, gave up an academic career for the circus, and has long been under contract to Alfa Romeo, whose engines he runs in March cars. Stommelen, from Cologne, where his father runs a garage, is the most promising German driver of the moment. Both have already proved their ability beyond doubt in sports cars, but still remain to do so in Formula 1.

## Insh trac

### Knives Out

GEOFFREY BOYCOTT of thinking to do this is completing now a magnificent achievement, individual, but one of performance as a cap, not far and away batting averages. To mally next to both County Championship for 1969 or aim for 1970, he has pulled the best out of team that desperate leader. Singularity of is his success, but it's too there lack in the dressing room knives are out to from the captaincy. I hesitate to predict merits of the Yorks any drawing blood.

Boycott's phenom in the face of despair appears to back two assumptions: that doesn't make a t though he can carry matches for Yorks has scored 35 per cent county runs—2,073, age of over 90, ou totalled. The county three matches were set but then they los (they lost four and out of seven in his He might well reft batting has done futu chances no harm what can Boycott, he top from a long Yorksman Brian Ray Jillingworth to a aim of captaining En.

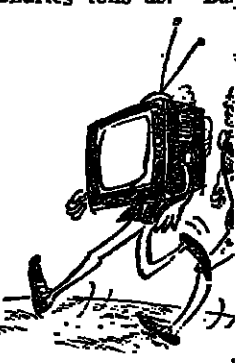
LATEST guessing London's football identify themselves high-living character birds, booze and busta Used to Play on Gr Venables, part auth once football novel, assuring everyone at launching party characters were all his imagination. At the party were men about town, Rod Bobby Moore, Geoff and Geoff Hurst.

### He No Tele

WHEREVER Mike E since his surprise win 5,000m championship Press and officials dig in an elbow and as it like watching col trouble. Baxter is only colour set he on is installed in his window.

A set was originally Visionhire sales con C. E. Charles, to the the AAA 5,000 metre conference in July. will was the first I an immediate thum says Charles. Indee Arthur Gold, secret British Amateur Athl quoted the rule: No p offered above £40.

Baxter's bitter. "I would get the set, that would be found, even I having forty-quids wor hire," he claims. "I nothing, not even exp John Martell, secret AAA, says coyly that paid a "useful" sum to Charles tells us: "Be



to me saying he had been entitled to a colour where was it? Had Ba asked if there was we could do, I might it him a set for a months."

All very unfortunate. athletics is determine test amateurism (at a i it would help if a i it framed from dangl which could be misu Baxter says he would so aggrieved if a telev now presented to, say, letes' hotel at the Palace Recreation Cent

TIMELY quote from The Ethics of Sport by I Bishop of Gloucester cent issue of Crucib concept of fairness, o of obedience to the i thus of obedience to the referee or referee who admini laws—all these are baser get out of sport (reputation would inevi clearly turn the whole into a nonsense." Tru will never catch on.

### Relax, Stiffs

THE Football League purport on discipline i curiously, caught on out League, not even am Football Combination, referees act as League i "We have given absol new directive to our says Murray Jesson, secr the Combination Referees Linsmen. And neithe other leagues. We feel o is in order."

Jesson accepts that thi the situation a little lud the player who might vent issue of discipli in the first to week, and a relaxed offic stiffs the next. He feels i referees must use thei on ment although remon are assessed, we are a men wanting to get to the, and therefore we have, thing, been stricter ov years. But this new dire something else. For inst saw a player cautioned fo the ball as it was abo over his head into the cr is the refereeing which is ing the game into disreput

IT IS a highly competitive business, deep-sea angling, and not only in the sense of fishing for trophies or cash prizes. Angling tourists spend a lot of money in the summer—and they are as migratory as mackerel shoals. Good, and well publicised, catches in a given stretch of coast can make a world of difference to the prosperity of charter boat crews and hoteliers.

And the 1971 season, now at its climax, has been an undoubted triumph for the West Country and its well-stocked waters. All through the summer, the centres like Brixham and Plymouth, extraordinarily heavy catches have been reported (including one in excess of two tons of fish to a single boat-load of anglers). There have also been some remarkable specimens, including a new coalish record and conger eels in excess of 80lb.

Conversely little has been heard of Scottish sea angling, which had a splendid 1970 season with its main features the coming into prominence of the Shetlands as a big skate and halibut centre and the record-breaking catches of cod in the Firth of Clyde. Ireland, the other chief claimant to deep-sea fishing fame, has had a poor summer also, due partly to a considerable drop in the number of anglers visiting the country but additionally to a sharply increased commercial fishing effort.

## Fishing by sound

Yet even if its chief rivals had been blessed with good fishing conditions, the West Country would probably have still come out on top. The reason for this is plain. Only here has full advantage been taken of recent advances in navigational aids. Most laymen imagine that the sea is a place where fish are

distributed evenly—like, say, currents in a lake. Not so. Natural features of the sea bed, like reefs and rock pinnacles, and artificial ones like wrecks, are as highly populated by fish as cities are by people. And there are vast fish-like areas where few fish swim. The whole art of sea angling centres around finding these population centres.

Traditionally, landmarks were used to pick up known hotspots, as anglers call them, and now many sea angling craft are equipped with echo sounders. But only in the West Country have skippers gone so far as to hire Decca Navigators, which can put them without waste of time on to a chosen few square yards of sea ten miles out or more to find an old wreck lying in 30 fathoms. The trend started in Brixham

as early as 1963, but now a number of other centres in Devon and Cornwall are reaping a rich reward for following suit. Even though commercial trawling has affected such famous marks as the Skerries off Dartmouth, new ones are constantly being discovered. And such places almost always yield mighty catches. West Countrymen would also add that they are now receiving the benefit of the six-mile limit which was established in 1966 (commercial and sport catches have both sharply increased since then). It seems that the only way in which their fish-rich waters could be topped for leading the sea-angling championship table would be a too easy acceptance of the Common Market fisheries policy which, they fear with good reason, would swiftly see Cornish and Devon coastal waters laid barren.

Nicholas Evans

## Courage and agony of Kevin Murphy

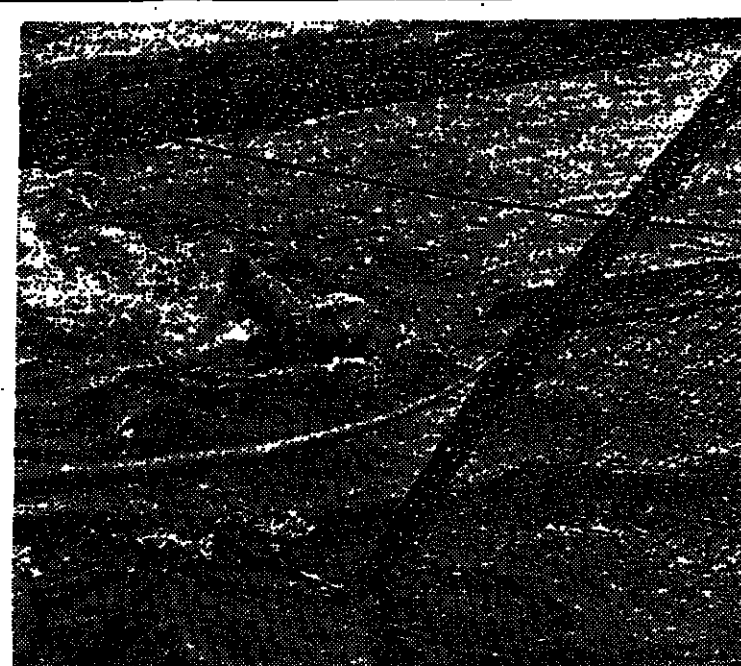
"I HAVE treated many courageous people," said Dr Patrick Linden, adviser to the Irish Long Distance Swimming Association, "but Kevin Murphy is the most intrepid of them all." Murphy had just swum the hazardous North Channel of the Irish Sea, from Orlock Point, Northern Ireland, to Portpatrick on the Scottish coast. He had swum 26½ miles in 14 hours 27 minutes, battling against strong winds and currents and huge jellyfish. His aim had been to be the first swimmer to cross the Irish Sea both ways non-stop; he had failed, but no one could have tried harder.

It was only will power and encouragement from observers on the escort boat that kept him going towards the end. His ordeal was not over even after he staggered on to the sandy beach at Portpatrick, for the jellyfish which stung him so badly last year, when he became only the second man to complete the Northern Ireland - Portpatrick journey, had taken their toll again. For hours afterwards he was in excruciating pain. Dr Linden, senior medical officer at White Abbey Hospital, Belfast, treated him for extensive stings on the arms, legs and body and gave him soothing ointment and pain-killing tablets.

The idea of accomplishing the two-way feat had obsessed Murphy, a 22-year-old journalist from Kington, London. But the sad truth is that he was not really fit. The tension during days of waiting for favourable weather and near tips had built up. His energy had been sapped.

Shortly before he was due to set off he confided to Captain William Long, his pilot on the escort boat, that he had managed to sleep for only two hours. Captain Long, Minister of Education for Northern Ireland, suggested that the attempt—sponsored by The Sunday Times—should be postponed. Murphy said No. He was conscious of the worsening weather.

At 8.15 last Sunday morning he went into the water at Orlock Point at Donaghadee. More than two hours after starting he was only 3½ miles from the Irish coast. Captain Long anticipated he would have been in excess of six miles when about 57 complete arm movements a minute. Captain Long and the swimming association asked him



Kevin Murphy: behind the net, but still a victim of the jellyfish

to put on more speed to get into a favourable current. As the day wore on the pleas became more frequent.

Murphy responded. At times his rate of strokes increased to 60 or more. Then again it dropped and, he tried to maintain the power in the kick of his legs, from which he normally gets his strength, rather than from his arms. By 2 p.m. he managed only 10 miles. He was put off by having to ask for more food—rice and luocade—and the worry the jellyfish were causing, although some had been trapped in a net suspended from the boom.

As darkness fell, he drifted from the boat. He was anguished by the boat's postman, begged him to get nearer. After 12 hours in the water, Murphy admitted he was "shattered." Captain Long took a closer look. The eyes behind the blue protective goggles were clear, the face, despite the continual battle to maintain speed, showed no outward sign of distress. Captain Long decided not to haul him into the boat.

Murphy kept asking: "Where am I? How far have I got to go?" "I'm miles off," his father, arms outstretched, urged him to keep going. "Come on, Kevin, you're so near. You'll make it."

Most of the day there had been winds of Force 2 to 3, with rain showers up to 4. But in the last hour a wind of 5, which combined with a heavy groundswell caused by gales in the South Irish Sea, produced worsening conditions. These made swimming precarious even if Murphy had been fresh in the confused sea. His breathing became more difficult.

At 10.45 p.m., he got ashore near Killantring Lighthouse, a short distance from Portpatrick.

At Portpatrick he was put to bed. Dr Linden was on hand and though the night gave him more pain, Murphy slept. Murphy says: "I tried so hard to get to the Scottish coast before the unfavourable tides started pushing me back. It took me more than four hours to cover the last four or five miles. It was a continuing fight. The stings had given me a tingling-burning sensation in the nerves. I felt as if I had an iron band across the chest. It was difficult to breathe."

"I was also worried what effect my attempts to reach the right speed was having on my heart. It flashed through my mind that the Greek Jason Zirganos died in the water after a try to make the single crossing from Ireland in 1959, and that Tom Blower, the only man before me to swim to Scotland, had died suddenly of a heart attack a few years later when he was only 41."

"Although I said I was shattered I was determined to get to Scotland if I was to stay in the sea all day and all night. I had no intention of giving up. But I knew couldn't even try to start on the return journey. I would have been hauled out of the water unconscious. Although I have this obsession for long-distance swimming—there are still seas to conquer—I am not going to put my life at risk. I am very disheartened because I didn't do the swim both ways. I'll try again. I'll succeed. I know I will because I must. I intend to get into that sea again, anytime between Sept. 13 and 16."

Intimately as it is not an idle boast, and that he will go back to Orlock Point, whatever perils lie ahead, whatever agonies he will inevitably have to suffer.

Arnold Field

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### RCA COMPUTER SYSTEMS

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London University Computing Services Ltd

The Company Secretary,  
London University Computing Services Ltd,  
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Cheshire County Council

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£5,937 - £6,585

(£6,099 - £6,747 from April 1972)

Applications are invited for the post of Second Deputy Director of Education vacant from 1st January 1972. Candidates should be suitably qualified and have wide experience of educational administration at a responsible level.

Application forms and further particulars from the Clerk of the County Council, County Hall, Chester, CH1 1SF. Closing date: 20th September.

سكرا من الاموال







